"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Sunday fair; west winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,441. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MILK DEADLOCK SEEMS BROKEN

12 Independent Dealers Agree to Dairymen's Terms—Big Firms Likely to Follow.

DILLON HELD OUT ALL DAY

Agreement Provides for an Investigation on Which to Base Future Price.

BIG FIRM APPEALS TO COURT

Sheffield Company Seeks to Restrain Producers from Acts of Violence.

The deadlock in the milk war which had kept this city short of milk and had threatened to result in a milk famine, was broken at 1:15 o'clock this morning. Then representatives of twelve independent distributing companies, handling about one-third of New York's milk supply, came to an agreement with the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League with whom they had been in conference all day at the Hotel Manhattan under the direction of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets.

This agreement, it is believed, will force all the distributors, big and little, into line, and end the boycott.

The distributers agreed to give a six-month contract to producers and to pay the increased price demanded by the latter, amounting to nearly 1 cent a quart. The settlement provided also for the appointment of a committee to investigate all the conditions of the production and distribution of milk and to determine a price fair to both sides. The distributers are to name one member of this committee, the producers another, and these men are to select a third.

The terms are nearly the same as those offered earlier in the day by the Independent distributers, except that this committee is composed of three instead of eleven members.

The settlement does not include the so-called Big Three, the Borden, Sheffield Farms and Mutual-McDermott companies, but Commissioner Dillon said at the conclusion of the meeting:

"The deadlock is broken. The Big Three will have to follow the lead of the independent dealers."

President Loton Horton of the Sheffield Farms Company, which controls about 20 per cent. of the city's milk distribution, was told of the surrender of the smaller dealers early in the morning. He said he had no comment to make on it.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden Company, said over the long distance from his home in Poughkeepsie that he would take the matter, in its changed aspect, up with other officials of his company first thing this morning and probably would have an announcement to make early in the day regarding the decision of the Borden company.

The breaking of the deadlock came too late to have any affect on this morning's milk supply, though it was said that it might result in a few extra trains of milk being brought to the city late this afternoon. In any event, it will result in greatly increased shipments tomorrow morning.

The milk shortage was not quite as acute yesterday as on the preceding day, when the amount of milk shipped to New York reached its lowest level in the last ten years. Health Department records showed that 39 per cent. of the normal supply was received yesterday, against 35 per cent. on Thursday. Thousands of families were again without milk, however, and Mr. Dillon predicted that the shortage would be greater today.

State Starts Inquiry.

The State investigation into the conditions which brought about the present situation had its official beginning yesterday, but adjourned after a brief inconclusive session.

The Manhattan Hotel conference began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The small distributers of the city took the initiative in calling this conference after they had given up hope of an early settlement through the efforts at conciliation that had been attempted by the Mayor and the State.

But the distributers hoped from the first yesterday morning to be able to settle the problem without having anything to do with Commissioner Dillon. Nearly every one of the men who attended considered it "impossible to deal with Dillon." Representatives of all the distributing companies of the city, including the "Big Three"—Bordens, Sheffield Farms, and Mutual McDermott—were asked to attend. President Brill of the Dairymen was also invited.

Dillon Stands in Way.

The morning session, of which no public notice had been given in advance, achieved little, and the representatives of the big distributers left. Those who remained, however, and who last night expressed their willingness to enter into the agreement that had been proposed, represented companies which distribute one-third of the city's milk. It was confidently stated that the three large companies, which between them distribute 51 per cent. of the city's milk, would of necessity have to accept any agreement which the combined smaller dealers might reach to keep these smaller dealers from capturing considerable of the business formerly done by the big distributers. The other small dealers, it was said, would also have to fall into line. For these reasons it was considered that the entire situation hung in the balance last night when Commis-

Continued on Page 3.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS TO BUILD SANATORIUM

Gift of Land in Brookline, Mass., Accepted for Project Mrs. Eddy Launched.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The acceptance of a gift of twenty acres of land in Brookline on which it is proposed to build a sanatorium to be conducted by the Mother Church was announced by the Christian Science Board of Directors tonight. The step was taken in accordance with the wishes of the founder of the church, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who proposed to the Directors in 1909 that the Mother Church should "establish and maintain a Christian Science resort for the so-called sick."

The subject was first broached, according to a statement by the Directors, in correspondence with Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear of Brookline, "in regard to the founding by Mrs. Longyear of an institution which Mrs. Eddy proposed should be called a sanatorium and which should include provisions for such instructions in practical methods of caring for those under treatment as is consistent with the teachings of Christian Science." The plan is to have Christian Science treatment under what would be considered ideal conditions.

A short time ago, the Directors announced tonight, Mrs. Longyear offered the tract of land in Brookline, and was notified that the gift would be accepted.

The Directors' statement said in part: "Plans for buildings will be started at once, and it is hoped that the actual work of construction will commence not later than the early Spring. Such announcements as are necessary will be made from time to time through our periodicals."

BRITISH SHIP SUNK IN HAMPTON ROADS

The City of Norfolk Rams the Hawkhead in a Heavy Fog—All Aboard Rescued.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6.—The British steamer Hawkhead, at anchor in Hampton Roads, off Sewall's Point, was run down and sunk about 8 o'clock tonight by the Chesapeake Steamship Company's Bay Line steamer City of Norfolk, outward bound from this port for Baltimore with passengers. The City of Norfolk was badly damaged about the bow, but there was no loss of life so far as is known. The collision occurred in a heavy fog.

Captain Hand and the crew of the Hawkhead were taken off by small boats lowered by the City of Norfolk, the river steamer Pocahontas, and other craft which were passing. Fifteen minutes after being struck the British ship had settled on the bottom in thirty feet of water.

Most of the passengers on the City of Norfolk, who numbered nearly one hundred, were at dinner when the crash occurred. There was great excitement for a few minutes, but the officers soon restored order. The Pocahontas went along side the City of Norfolk and the passengers were transferred to the river craft, but they remained there only a short time, being put aboard a bay liner of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, which took most of them on to Baltimore. About fifteen of the passengers elected to return to Norfolk.

Although the City of Norfolk's bow was carried away for ten feet, the collision bulkheads held and she turned about and steamed slowly back to this port, being assisted by tugs. She will have to go to a shipyard for docking and repairs.

The City of Norfolk was proceeding to Old Point Comfort at a slow rate because of the fog, but in spite of this fact she struck the Hawkhead with great force, tearing a big hole in her side near the stern. The British ship filled quickly and went down by the stern. The Hawkhead was anchored off the Sewall's Point pier of the Virginian Railroad, awaiting a berth there. She arrived Oct. 2 from Savona.

The captains of the vessels would not discuss the collision after they arrived here late tonight, further than to say that the roads was enveloped in a heavy blanket of fog.

WAR ON THE UNION IN McADOO TUBES

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Dismisses Forty Employes as "Agitators" for Brotherhood.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the Hudson River Tubes, followed the lead of the local traction companies yesterday, when it made known its determination to maintain its own employes' union by discharging forty guards and brakemen for trying to induce their associates to desert the "home" organization and join the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The Brotherhood is one of the organizations which recently forced the Eight-Hour law on Congress. Union officials would not say just what they would do, but said the action would be "that usually taken by the Brotherhood," and declared the occurrence was "just as serious as the discharge of a thousand men from a steam railroad," and all the trainmen's resources would be used to fight it.

A company statement said that, as most of its trainmen were in its own organization, formed two months ago, they were glad to see the agitators leave, and that there was no danger of a strike.

The brotherhood promptly countered with the contention that 70 per cent. of the eligible employes had asked to join the brotherhood, and that a large percentage had joined its new local formed last Sunday in Jersey City.

The motormen belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and are not directly affected. L. A. Griffing, Deputy Grand Master of the engineers and motormen's organization, said his men would "support" their fellows, but were forbidden to engage in sympathetic strikes.

G. H. Synes, Vice President of the brotherhood, was the only official in this city yesterday.

All the resources of the brotherhood will be employed to set this matter right," he said. "I have not had an opportunity to interview any of the officials of the road. We have not sent any ultimatum or demands to this company yet. Furthermore, that is not the brotherhood's way of doing things—when we have a grievance to dispose of we simply make a request.

NOTED MEN STIRRED TO BAMBRICK PLEA

Banqueters Hear Osborne and Appeal for Convict Under Sentence to Die at Dawn Today.

RUSH WIRES TO ALBANY

Some Signers Had Never Before Heard of the Case—Talk of a Special Train to Capital.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, addressing the convention of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the Hotel Astor last night, so impressed an audience of bankers, men of big business and former statesmen with his belief in the innocence of Thomas Bambrick, the slayer of a policeman, whose death in the electric chair was fixed for 6 o'clock this morning, that nearly fifty men signed a telegram asking Governor Whitman to reconsider his refusal again to reprieve Bambrick, whom he had twice before saved from death.

"It is almost as certain that Bambrick is innocent as that the sun will rise tomorrow," cried the Warden.

Those who heard him cheered, and R. G. Chomeley Jones jumped to his feet with the suggestion that the assemblage go on record as having asked the Governor for a stay of execution. The motion was carried unanimously, and while some set about the composition of the telegram others discussed the means of reaching the Governor in time to save Bambrick.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning William S. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, was reached by telephone at his hotel in this city and was informed of the action taken by the delegation. He said that if Warden Osborne had any new facts to present to the Governor that would warrant the Governor's taking action he would see that they were presented. The Governor had already gone thoroughly over the situation, he added.

Just before leaving for Sing Sing Warden Osborne was informed of Mr. Orr's attitude, and said he thought it was up to Mr. Orr to get in communication with him about the case, while Mr. Orr seemed to be of the opinion that it was up to Mr. Osborne.

Early today there was some talk of a special train to take the delegation to Albany to intercede personally before the Governor, but the idea was abandoned as impracticable. More than twenty long distance telephone calls to Albany were used by the delegation in their endeavors to get in touch with the Governor personally.

Among those who signed the telegram were Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Herbert L. Satterlee, Clark Williams, James A. Hoyt, Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives; Adolph Lewisohn, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and ex-Senator John C. Spooner. These men ordered long-distance telephone calls put in at the hotel switchboard for the Governor. They called to mind friends in Albany, men of such standing as would give them entrée to the Governor at almost any hour, and they got the telephone operators busy calling these men from their beds. They canvassed the assemblage for advice as to the ablest lawyers in Albany, and they started at once to get in touch with these men that they might retain them to carry this last appeal for Bambrick before the Governor.

Until the Warden told them, probably few knew that Bambrick had been convicted of killing Policeman George Dapping in a fight that ended an outing of The McManus's Association in Manhattan Casino on Sept. 23, 1915. Until Mr. Osborne told them probably few knew that Bambrick had had two respites and an opportunity to win a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Until the Warden told them few probably had even ever heard Bambrick's name. Yet this telegram was quickly composed and dispatched:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of New York and of the United States, in convention assembled, appeal to your Excellency in the name of justice and humanity that you grant a stay of execution of Thomas Bambrick, sentenced to die in Sing Sing Prison at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, Oct. 7, in order that you may hear personal testimony and evidence in this case which cannot be technically presented before the courts.

Mr. Vail had left the banquet before the telegram was prepared, although he had been present when Mr. Osborne spoke. He was called on the telephone at his home and gave permission to add his name to the list of signers. Among these were Herbert L. Satterlee, Eugene K. Satterlee, Edward P. Wilder, Frederic T. Wood, George J. Schulz, Colburn F. Pinkham, Theodore M. Stevens, H. F. Stevenson, Harry A. Stingley, James S. Utley, Frank D. Miller, Fred V. Vought, Clarence E. West, James S. Westbrook, Charles L. Williams, Clark Williams, John Wolfsohn, Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank; James A. Hoyt, Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives; Fred E. Linder, Wallace D. McLean, John Markle, William G. Marot, Arthur J. Morris, Vice President of the Industrial Finance Corporation; Jason A. Neilson, A. E. Nettleton, John M. Oskison, William Alexander, Fred Billman, C. A. Bishop, C. W. Bradshaw, R. C. Bryan, George C. Christiancy, Colonel William Conant Church, Elliott De Bevoise, William H. Eagan, Christian Ehrhardt, Joseph B. Gilder, R. G. Chomeley-Jones, Adolph Lewisohn, Samuel A. Lewisohn, Arthur E. Coe, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Willard Straight, Charles P. Searle, Edwin S. Jarret, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, and Arthur Turnbull.

"NEW" EVIDENCE HAD FAILED.

Governor, in Denying Plea Reviewed the Murder Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Thomas Bambrick, convicted of the murder of Policeman George Dapping in New York in September, 1915, and twice reprieved on the eve of death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison, will be put to death there tomorrow morning, Governor Whitman having declined today to commute Bambrick's sentence to life imprisonment. The appeal to the Governor was Bambrick's last hope. Alexander Karlin, his lawyer, urged on Mr. Whitman that commutation of Bambrick's sentence might result in the discovery of the assailant of Policeman Bishop, who was shot at the same time Dapping was killed.

In a lengthy statement announcing his decision Governor Whitman included a communication from District Attorney Swann of New York, which the Governor received yesterday. This indicated the District Attorney's belief that the man was guilty.

In his own opinion Governor Whitman said:

"The defendant Bambrick committed murder in the first degree, and nothing in the record or the trial of the case, or the papers submitted, would justify me in setting aside the determination of the courts in the matter. After careful consideration of the entire history of this case and in view of all the facts, I fail to find a single thing which would justify me in commuting the sentence to life imprisonment. The application is therefore denied."

Wright Aeroplane Patents Free to British When Time Expires on 14-Year Monopoly

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Orville Wright has made a notable gift of patent rights to the British nation. How the concession comes about is explained by Griffith Brewer, Managing Director of the British Wright Company, Limited, in a letter to the Aeroplane.

A fourteen years' monopoly expires next March, and with the consent of Wright the company will not apply for an extension. "So every manufacturer in England will be free to manufacture without the payment of any royalty." Prior to the war steps were taken to obtain English recognition of the work done by the Wright brothers, and a claim for £25,000 against the War Office for infringement of patent was later settled by £15,000 being accepted for past, present and future use of the patent on all Government machines. This left the company with patent rights for sporting use and for manufacture for export to foreign countries, but the recognition having been secured no application has been made to any manufacturer for royalty, leaving the industry undisturbed.

"Practically his life's work." That is how Brewer describes the gift, adding:

"May the British nation use it for the extinction of those exponents of kultur who are dropping their emblems on these shores."

DAYTON, O., Oct. 6.—"The story that I have turned over to the British Government our patent rights in Great Britain is substantially correct," said Orville Wright, at the flying field east of Dayton this afternoon.

"Our patent rights in England expire next Spring," explained Mr. Wright, "and we will not have them extended. This naturally means that the rights may, under the English law, be taken up by machine makers there.

"However," he added, "machines made under such right cannot be marketed outside of England."

Mr. Wright said that patent rights in several other countries would expire later, and that it was not the intention to have them renewed, and for this reason, partly, the English rights will be allowed to revert to the Government.

POLICE ACCUSE GIRL OF HOLDUP MURDER

Think Millie De Marco Directed, if She Did Not Conceive, Attack on "Cranberry King."

SAYS BAD MEN DUPED HER

Ten Now Suspected of Part in Plan to Steal $4,000 Saved by Mrs. Smathers's Heroic Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—When Mrs. Elsie R. Smathers, though wounded in the back and leg, drove her automobile yesterday afternoon through a group of masked bandits whose bullets had killed her uncle and wounded her father and a business friend, another girl, as young or younger than Mrs. Smathers, stood concealed in the woods where the attack occurred at Atsion, N. J., and watched the failure of a holdup which, the police here believe, she aided in directing if she didn't conceive. Today the girl stood before Magistrate Beaton in the court here and, with three men, Italians and fellow-countrymen, pleaded not guilty.

The four were arrested late last night after detectives, following the clue of an automobile license plate found near the scene of the holdup in some bushes that apparently had torn it from the car, had learned that Giuseppi Russo, Frank Vessela, Frank Ladona, and the girl, Millie De Marco, 19 years old, had all left this city early yesterday morning in Vessela's motor car.

They learned also that the girl had once worked for A. J. Rider, father of young Mrs. Smathers, whose great holdings of cranberry bogs, together with his position as President of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, have earned him the title of the Cranberry King. They learned that she and Russo were old acquaintances, occupying apartments in the same house at 1,128 South Twelfth Street, and, from the girl's brother, they learned that only last week she had complained to him that she needed money. On these facts they built the theory that the girl, if she did not plan it, at least took part in an attempt to rob Mr. Rider of the $4,000 which he was carrying to meet the bi-weekly payroll of his 300 cranberry pickers. She, at least among the four, knew Mr. Rider and knew that it was his custom to pay his employes himself.

In an impassioned statement to a priest of St. Ritaqu's Church the girl denied that she had knowingly taken part in the holdup, but her admissions were enough to strengthen the police in their first theory. To the priest she declared:

"I am innocent of any wrong-doing. I am the innocent dupe of bad men who took advantage of my knowledge of the cranberry bog country. Giuseppe was very attentive to me and on Thursday morning, early, he said to me: 'Millie, you are working too hard; how would you like an automobile ride?'

"I said I would like to go, and so we started off early—Russo, myself, and the man who drove the car."

The girl seemed anxious not to give details of the trip, but finally she said that two men whom she didn't know entered the car near Camden and accompanied them to Summit Ridge, near Atsion, the scene of the attack. There, the girl said, the men left her sitting in the car. She heard shots, and presently Russo and the others, except one man, returned to the car and drove off rapidly.

Vessela told a story to the police that corroborated the tale of the girl only in part. He said that she, with Russo, Ladona and two men he did not know, called at his home at 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning and directed him to drive to Atsion. He was ready for the early start, he said, because Russo had engaged him as long ago as Monday. At Atsion, Vessela said, Russo suggested that he remain with the car.

"Russo, the girl and the two strangers," Vessela went on, "started away through the woods, leaving Ladona and myself in the car. In half an hour the girl came back. She was excited. Half an hour after that Russo, the strangers I had carried, and two more men came running to the car. They jumped in and I started off at their direction at full speed. These last two men left the car in Burlington, and I brought the others here."

Mrs. Smathers and J. M. Ridgely, friend of her father, who was wounded seven times as he stood in the back the car and exchanged shots with the bandits, are in Jefferson Hospital here. Early today Mrs. Smathers told the police that the wind displaced the mask of one of the bandits and disclosed features which she thought resembled Russo's. Both Mrs. Smathers and Ridgely are in serious condition, and it is feared Ridgely may die. A. J. Rider is at his home in Hammonton. He was shot in the back and jaw, but is expected to recover.

Pending further investigation the prisoners were held without bail charged with suspicion of murder. They will be extradited to Mount Holly, N. J., and put in the Burlington County Jail there.

The police expect to make more arrests. They think ten in all were in the plot.

A report from Hammonton today told of the finding of a letter written in Italian near the scene of the shooting. This contained an injunction to shoot Mrs. Smathers first.

CECIL GIVES PLEDGE AGAINST TRADE WAR

Assures Us Britain Will Not Use Her Belligerent Measures After the Conflict.

SAYS CHARGE IS CALUMNY

War Trade Minister Concerned Over Some American Interpretations of the Blacklist.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The comment in the United States concerning the possible effect of the commercial measures contemplated by the recent Paris economic conference of the Entente Allies led Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to declare today that wholly wrong conclusions had been drawn from them, and especially in attributing any attempt to exclude or discriminate against the trade of the United States with the Entente Allies after the war.

"Our relations with the New World will always be of vast importance to us," Lord Robert said to The Associated Press today, "and they take a leading place in our plans. In answer to the great calumny so often circulated, and which we indignantly repudiate, I want to say that while we are planning our measures for peace now, we pledge our honor that these plans and measures, which we are bound to take against the neutral trader with our enemies under the laws of war, have been and will be kept entirely separate.

"They are worked out in different departments. They are wholly distinct. We shall never try, what we know would be fatal to our own interests, to use any of our belligerent measures to enable us to replace neutral by British trade or stifle or impede the commercial enterprise of neutral nations."

Lord Robert did not mention the blacklist in this connection, but unquestionably he had it in mind.

Need Us After the War.

"What one of the districts devastated during the war would wish to lose the opportunity to take advantage of American enterprise and capital?" asked Lord Robert. "Suppose, for instance, no question of friendship were involved. Then it resolves itself into a question of plain common sense business."

Articles in American newspapers which had been brought to his attention, said Lord Robert, seemed to take the ground that if the Paris measures were carried out they would discriminate against all non-Entente allied trade, and would either force the United States into preferential trade relations with Germany or into trouble with Great Britain.

"All these forecasts," said the Minister of War Trade, "are examples of the inveterate tendency to draw curious implications out of perfectly simple provisions. The provision as to the preservation of neutral resources during the period of reconstruction amounts to a provision that those among the Allies who have suffered worst from the war will have the first call on the resources of those who are richest and have suffered least. In practice this means that Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia will have the first call on British capital, which has been the main financial strength of the Allies, and provided many of them with arms, ammunition, and food, and which shall continue to be at their disposal in the work of reconstruction.

Points to Our Tariff Policies.

"And yet Americans who have been disposed in the past to question the efforts of Great Britain in this war actually now throw this pledge which she has given her allies in her teeth. The same kind of considerations apply in the case of the permanent proposal concerning the reciprocal exchange of products after the war. The measures here proposed are those which every nation in the world except this country has employed for years to protect its commerce. We have been alone, having neither a protective tariff nor a system of subsidies. Yet now we find ourselves criticised by others who always have employed tariff and other devices to stimulate their trade, as if there were some strange departure when we propose to help our allies increase the rewards of labor in this and allied countries after the war.

"We have passed through greater straits during the last two years than any other country before in modern history. We have tremendous problems to meet. Of course we are planning to meet them; of course we are going to use Government aid in helping to meet them; of course we are going to do what every other nation always has done. Those who try to spin suspicions out of a situation so simple surely are not facing business facts in a business spirit."

Lord Robert said he was convinced that some ideas had grown up in the United States regarding the Paris conference, which had been deliberately fostered by the Germans, who would like to have an exclusive trade agreement with the United States, and "in

Continued on Page 2.

Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

RUMANIANS RETIRE IN TRANSYLVANIA

Falkenhayn, in Heavy Drive, Forces Them Back Over Alt and Homorod Rivers.

CAPTURES 28 FIELD GUNS

Bulgar-Turk-Teuton Force in Dobrudja Pressed Back—Russians Landing at Constanza.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Heavy fighting is going on in Transylvania, where the Rumanian troops have withdrawn from their positions in the region of Fogaras. The Berlin official report says they have been driven over the Alt and Homorod Rivers, also that they have suffered severe defeats elsewhere, and are in retreat.

The statement from the Bucharest War Office today says:

On the northern front there have been violent engagements in the Upper Lirnava and Tirnava Valleys.

The enemy, having attacked with superior forces in the region of Fogaras and Vradani, our troops have been withdrawn somewhat. In the Casseni defile and in the Jiul Valley engagements continue.

Dobrudja front: The Russo-Rumanian offensive is progressing in the centre and on the left wing.

Following is the report issued by the German Army Headquarters:

Transylvanian Front: Yesterday the Rumanians were defeated again. In the Georgeny sector Austro-Hungarian troops drove them out of their positions southwest of Libanfalva, repulsed attacks further south, against Balkeos Height, and recaptured the positions on both sides of the Magyaros-Parajd road which were lost on Wednesday. More than 200 prisoners were brought in.

The allied (Teutonic) troops under command of General von Falkenhayn, after successful engagements near Reps, Koehalom, and Kiralyhalma, pressed back the enemy over the Homorod and Alt Rivers. A stubbornly defended position in the Sinoa sector was stormed. Several hundred men were made prisoner and two heavy guns, 28 field guns, and 13 machine guns were captured. The enemy is in retreat through the Geister Forest and is being pursued.

Regarding the operations in Dobrudja, a bulletin issued by the Russian General Staff today says:

Our offensive continues. We captured here about 300 prisoners.

The recent crossing of the Danube by Rumanian forces constituted a successful raid, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome today. The Rumanians, says this version of the affair, destroyed Bulgarian depots containing large quantities of army provisions and recrossed the Danube without losing a man. An official statement issued in Berlin today, however, bears out to a certain extent the Bulgarian statement of yesterday that the expedition was annihilated. It says that only a portion of the invaders succeeded in making their way back over the river. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Reports which have come to hand after some delay state that only a portion of the Rumanian troops which crossed the Danube near Rabanow succeeded in gaining the northern bank of the river, while the remainder fled in an easterly direction toward allied (Teutonic) troops marching from Tutrakan and were completely defeated.

Repeated enemy attacks yesterday east of the Cara Orman-Cobadin Railway again failed.

An airship and some aeroplanes attacked with bombs railway establishments and troop encampments north of the Danube

SOFIA, Oct. 5, (via London, Oct. 6.)—All efforts of the Russians and Rumanians to advance on the Dobrudja front have resulted in failure, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

There is quiet along the Danube. The enemy landing operations near Rahovo village were completely repulsed. There is not a single Rumanian soldier on our side of the river.

In the Dobrudja all efforts of the enemy to advance toward our positions on the Karabodza-Sofuliar-Amzatzia-Pervele line were frustrated by our counterattack. Several enemy night attacks also failed. On the remainder of the front there was vigorous artillery activity.

Black Sea Coast.—Our aeroplanes attacked an enemy war vessel off Mangalia and forced it to beat a hasty retreat. There was quiet on the Aegean coast.

EXPECT BIG COUP SOON AGAINST RUMANIA

Germans Base Hopes on Reticence of Hindenburg—Bulgar General's Optimistic View.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—General von Ludendorff's daily General Staff report customarily gives such a complete picture of the military situation on all fronts that comment has been caused in the last few days by the fact that the First Quartermaster General places especial emphasis on the development of the major battles in the east and west while taciturnly confining himself to brief hints regarding the situation in the Rumanian theatre.

This has stimulated interest in coming events on the east and southeast front, particularly as General Ludendorff is a pastmaster at veiling Hindenburg's plans. Extreme Hindenburgian reticence in the past has invariably preceded an agreeable surprise for the German people, and both at the front and at home there is today blind faith in Hindenburg and belief that the Field Marshal has something up his sleeve.

Wherever Hindenburg may strike, however, it seems probable that the profitable pastime of whipsawing Rumania between Falkenhayn's and Mackensen's offensives is not quite over yet, judging from a significant interview wired by the Budapest Azest's war correspondent with General Toschew, Commander in Chief of the Third Bulgarian Army, who said:

"The offensive of the Third Bulgar

Continued on Page 8.

BERLIN AND PARIS PLEASED OVER LOANS

Berlin's Total Probably Exceeds That of Fourth Offering—French Rush to Subscribe.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—While no general summary of the subscriptions to the fifth war loan, which closed yesterday, is yet available, the totals, compiled in various cities, and the amounts subscribed through various banks generally are somewhat higher than the corresponding amounts of the fourth war loan.

If the subscriptions in the agricultural districts maintain the same ratio as those in the cities, the indications are that the total of the fifth loan will exceed that of the fourth (10,712,000,000 marks,) although not reaching the high water mark of the third.

The last day for receiving subscriptions was marked by a rush of small subscribers.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Reports from local bankers and the provinces show that the second great war loan promises to be an even greater success than the first.

Rain here kept many away on the morning of the opening day, but in the afternoon long lines were waiting outside all places where subscriptions were taken. The banks state that a large number of persons paid for their stock in gold. At one window of the Bank of France alone 500,000 francs in gold were paid in two hours.

Officials of the Ministry of Finance in charge of the issue are radiant. M. Vogues states:

"I sent provisional certificates for 3,000,000 francs to a banker who at the time of the last loan sold 5,000,000 all told. He has just sent an urgent request for certificates for $20,000,000 francs. If the scouts of the army of thrift reached that point it is not hard to judge the results which we are entitled to expect when the lists close."

SHOT MANY GERMANS, MADE 62 SURRENDER

Canadian Private's Feat Had Vital Results in Midst of Critical Assault.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian private who leaped from his trench, killed and wounded many Germans, and compelled sixty-two others to surrender, is described in a dispatch received today from Canadian Headquarters in France. The communication states that the bravery of the unnamed private made it possible for his battalion to capture 250 yards of trench at a critical moment in the general attack. Since their offensive began, the dispatch says, the Canadians have wrested nearly three square miles of territory from the Germans.

Describing the deeds of the private, the dispatch says:

"The most aggressive gallantry was displayed by a private belonging to an Edmonton battalion. He was taking part in a bombing attack when the advance was arrested and the supply of bombs exhausted. Although one of his fingers had been blown away at the second joint by a German bomb, he jumped out of the trench and ran along the outside, firing at point blank range at the enemy, killing and wounding many of them. The remainder, sixty-two in number, thinking themselves about to be cut off, thereupon surrendered.

"He, with two other men, escorted the prisoners across open ground under heavy fire to a support trench and then returned and reported himself for duty to his company commander, before his wound had been dressed.

"This action undoubtedly made it possible for the battalion to capture and hold 250 yards of trench at a critical moment in the general attack."

SAYS HE SAW BREMEN A CAPTIVE IN WALES

Douglas G. Hertz, Late of British Army, Asserts That Submarine Was Caught Aug. 11.

Douglas G. Hertz, who says he left the British Army recently after fighting through the first part of the war in various fields, told an audience gathered to witness a special showing of motion pictures of the war at Daly's Theatre last night, that on Aug. 16 he had seen the German merchant submersible Bremen under British guard in Pembroke Dock, South Wales. Mr. Hertz said he had gone there to see his brother, an officer, and had learned that the Bremen had been captured and brought into port. The submarine was under heavy guard, he said, but through the influence of his brother he managed to get to the dock.

When he had finished his brief talk, given as a preface to the pictures, Mr. Hertz elaborated his story to a reporter for THE TIMES. He said the only details of the Bremen's capture, he learned, were that she had been caught somewhere off Pembroke Dock, which is south of Cardiff, on Aug. 11 by a British patrol boat that found the submersible helpless with a fouled propeller. The crew had been disembarked and taken to Handford internment camp, south of Manchester, immediately upon the boat's arrival in port.

REPORTS A HOLY WAR STARTED IN PERSIA

Turks Say Tribesmen Rose Against Russians and Freed City of Ispahan.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Ispahan, one of the important cities of Central Persia, has been liberated from Russian rule through an uprising of tribesmen in a holy war, says an official statement issued in Constantinople Wednesday, dealing with the situation in Persia. A Russian army, which attacked the Turks at Kinshar, northwest of Hamadan, it is added, was routed by the Turks.

The statement reads:

"Bakhtiaris tribesmen, relying upon the successful combats of the Turkish Army, arose in a holy war against the Russians and liberated Ispahan from the enemy.

"Numerous Russian attacks against Kinshar, 110 kilometers (about 68 miles) northwest of Hamadan, were repulsed completely and the enemy was beaten decisively and routed. Russian attacks against Kianirech, thirty kilometers north of Rivanduza, were repulsed and the Russians were driven back."

ROYAL BLUE LINE Personally Conducted TOUR TO GETTYSBURG AND WASHINGTON, October 14th, all expenses, $25.00. For details apply 370, 1,248, 1,276, 1,364, 1,440 B'dway; 7 Cortlandt.—Advt.

RUMOR OF GERARD PEACE MISSION QUICKLY DENIED

President and State Department Have Heard Nothing—Bernstorff Says It Is Untrue.

STORY WAS STARTED HERE

Banker Stated He Had Word Ambassador Was Bringing Kaiser's Appeal to Wilson.

CAUSED SLUMP IN MARKET

Persons in Close Touch with German and Allied Opinion Believe Such a Move Most Unlikely.

President Knows Nothing of Gerard Peace Mission

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, CRESTLINE, Ohio, Oct. 6.—President Wilson was told tonight of published reports that Ambassador Gerard, now on his way home from his post in Berlin, was bringing suggestions that the United States make a new move for peace.

The statement was authorized that the President knew of no such mission. Recently he said himself that Mr. Gerard was coming home only for a vacation.

Untrue, Says Bernstorff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, would not discuss today the story of Ambassador Gerard having a peace mission from Germany, beyond saying it was untrue, but he was very emphatic in his declaration that he had information positively disproving it.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Reports which started in New York banking circles today that James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, was bringing home from Berlin a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson, asking him to use his good offices to bring about peace, were directly contradicted here tonight by the State Department and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, by the latter definately and by the former so far as it had information on the subject.

Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, said that the State Department had no facts about Mr. Gerard's trip other than that he was coming for a well-earned vacation.

Ambassador von Bernstorff was more emphatic. He asserted that he knew positively that the report of peace overtures by Germany through Mr. Gerard was untrue.

It was declared in official circles, moreover, that the Washington Government would have knowledge of such a mission if authentic word of it had reached anyone in the United States. At the same time it is realized that available means of communication between Washington and Berlin are hazardous where delicate subjects are involved. The Ambassador, it is felt, might be especially reluctant to attempt to communicate with the department regarding a matter as important as a peace proposal, with the risk that his messages might fall into the hands of the Allies.

Despite the official disclaimers, the report that Ambassador Gerard was bringing peace suggestions from the Kaiser aroused the deepest interest here. Some persons thought there were elements of probability in the story, and recalled the incidents preceding Ambassador Gerard's departure from Berlin. The night before he left Berlin several members of the Ministry called at the American Embassy. Herr von Jagow, Foreign Secretary, had called on him early in the day, and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, had visited the Embassy the previous Saturday. Mr. Gerard refused to discuss these visits on the eve of leaving the German capital.

In some quarters there was a disposition to look upon the reports about Mr. Gerard's alleged mission as a "stock jobbing movement." Nevertheless, it was pointed out that on at least two occasions the German Government had officially declared its readiness to consider terms of peace.

In its note of May 4, 1916, to the United States, dealing with the Sussex case, which was signed by Herr von Jagow and delivered through the medium of Ambassador Gerard, the German Government made this statement, indicating Germany's readiness to make peace:

"The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, has twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe."

There were those who saw in the reported peace mission of Gerard an explanation of the recent statement of David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, that any step by the United States, Vatican, or other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as unneutral and pro-German. It was suggested that Lloyd George issued his warning to neutrals because he believed that Mr. Gerard was bearing an olive branch from the German Emperor. Those who held this view pointed also to the cable dispatch from Rome, which declared that the Entente Allies had warned the Dutch Government that any move toward peace on the part of Holland would be construed as a pro-German act.

While the declaration by Lloyd George that "peace now is unthinkable" would appear to close the door to any voluntary step that President Wilson might contemplate in the direction of peace, an appeal from Germany, it is suggested, might lead the President to make a tender of his good offices as an act of duty.

Officials at the State Department said today that only a specific request for

mediation by one of the belligerents would bring about any effort by this country to effect a European peace. Even if a direct offer were to come from one side, doubt was expressed whether a willingness to receive mediation would not have to be shown by both sides before this country would act. It is felt that both groups of belligerents have been so rigid in their attitude that any advance by a nuetral would have to be extremely cautious.

There is a growing conviction among officials that a military peace brought about by almost direct negotiations between the belligerents will be the probable outcome of the war. Both groups of belligerents are thought to be opposed to negotiations by a third party, especially as there are formidable, though small peace parties comprising influential men in all the belligerent countries, who are keeping closely in touch with each other.

Count von Bernstorff will visit President Wilson at Shadow Lawn Monday to present to him the letter from the German Emperor, replying to the President's autograph message to the European rulers, urging that a method be found to supply relief to the starving people of Poland. Count von Bernstorff will thus have an opportunity, should he desire, to broach to President Wilson the subject of peace overtures.

BANKER'S STATEMENT STARTED STORY HERE

Market Adversely Affected by Report Which Gains Little Credence Among Financiers.

The President of one of the most important banking institutions in Wall Street summoned several reporters yesterday afternoon and made this announcement:

"You will understand that I do not care to be quoted on the statement that I am going to make to you, and I cannot disclose the source of my information. I have learned from a source that I do not question that Germany is ready to appeal to President Wilson to use his good offices to bring about an end to the war. Ambassador Gerard is now on his way to this country with the message. That is all that I can say about my information."

The reporters questioned the banker, but without getting any additional information from him. He refused to venture any opinion as to the probable reception which peace tenders would receive, or the terms which Germany might be willing to make. To a man who asked what the effect of his announcement on the market would be he said:

"You know as much or more about that than I do. I should suppose that the first shock would cause a little unsettlement, but I do not believe that the news is bad. Rather it ought to be helpful. I should neither buy nor sell stocks on the development."

Quick Effect on Market.

However, it was not many minutes afterward that the news had circulated through all the brokerage offices and started a sharp reaction. Many traders figured that no matter what the ultimate effect of a movement to end the war might be, its first consequence would be to cause selling, especially of stocks which had been put up on the acquisition of war orders. Trading, which had lapsed into comparative dullness, was so suddenly stimulated that the ticker fell ten minutes behind the market.

The decline had not proceeded far before it ran into a fresh wave of buying by traders who had been waiting for a weak day to pick up their stocks sold at higher prices. The result was to wipe out a considerable part of the losses, but the session closed with the list generally weak. Fifty average railroad and industrial shares closed at 85.30, a decrease of 1.33 points from Thursday's final prices. More than 400,000 shares changed hands in the final hour, bringing the day's total close to a million and a half.

Selling was principally in stocks which had come into prominence since the beginning of the war. Crucible Steel dropped from 95 to 91½, closing at that figure with a loss of 2¾, and Baldwin Locomotive broke from 90¼ to 86⅝, closing with a net decline of three points. United States Industrial Alcohol broke from 129¼ to 125½, and Bethlehem Steel from 551 to 549½, at which price it showed a loss of 5½ points from Thursday's closing figure. American Car and Foundry lost 2¾, American Locomotive 2⅝, Smelters 2¼, American Steel Foundries 3¼, General Electric 2⅝, Maxwell 2, New York Air Brake 4¾, Norfolk & Western 2⅝, Studebaker 2⅝, and United States Steel 2. On the other side of the list were several issues with gains, notably Cuban American Sugar, with an advance of 5¾ points.

Style Report Improbable.

Sentiment in banking circles as to the significance of the announcement was mixed. The prevailing belief, however, was that even if Germany was making peace proposals she was not likely to be naming terms which the Allies would accept.

One banker, who is believed to be as well informed as any regarding German opinion, expressed this view:

"All things are possible, but this is very improbable. The German people are not in favor of giving in, and the position in Germany would have to be much worse than it seems to those outside of Germany, to lead the Government, notwithstanding the popular feeling, to propose peace terms which the Allies would accept.

"It would be futile for President Wilson to act upon and therefore futile for the German Government to propose peace except upon terms satisfactory to the Allies, for in the present temper of the English nation peace proposals on any other basis would be certain to fail. Presumably the German Government is not ready to propose such terms and, therefore, presumably Ambassador Gerard is carrying no peace proposal from the Government to which he is accredited. It is possible that he may have some personal plan, looking to the ending of the war, but I cannot conceive such a plan proving successful."

A banker especially qualified to discuss the suggestion from the point of view of the Allies was in practical agreement with this other banker. He said:

"I feel certain that any proposal by Germany for peace or even for an armistice, so long as German forces occupy parts of France and Belgium, will not be listened to by the Allies. Germany's return to her own territory seems to me to be a sine qua non of any practical peace proposal. If Germany were ready to return to her own territory a peace proposal from her might have practical effect, but without that condition, and I doubt (if Germany is now ready to go that far) any suggestion which she might make would be bound to fail."

It was pointed out by several bankers that David Lloyd George was probably aware of the reported mission of Ambassador Gerard when he outlined England's unwillingness to accept any suggestion that peace be made before Germany was crushed.

Bankers, classed as pro-Ally and pro-German, scouted the possibility of any definite move for the suspension of hostilities at this time. They said that Germany was too strong to consider for a moment the onerous terms which, it is known, the Allies would insist upon.

Some persons affected to see in the announcement a move to win German votes for Wilson. The announcement, it was hinted in these quarters, was inspired from Washington.

The Street puzzled a great deal over the probable source of the banker's information, but ended by deciding that after all it furnished no basis for concluding that the end of the war was in sight.

DISCUSS THE BASIS FOR A JUST PEACE

Group of English Thinkers Offer Suggestions as to Vital Points in a Settlement.

A group of English thinkers, after discussions extending over several months, have drafted what they style "The Basis for a Just Peace—Some Practical Considerations."

"It is desirable," says the document, "that the thought of the country should be exercised on the proposals of peace, however remote and uncertain peace may be.

"The more we consider what is a fair and reasonable result to be sought in the settlement, and the stronger the body of opinion behind the Governments, the better the hope that the end will bring not a provisional compromise, but a great and wise and permanent issue from the conflict.

"While not necessarily concurring with all the recommendations, we think that so carefully thought out a scheme as the inclosed is worthy of serious thought and discussion by all those who wish to serve their country not only in but after the war."

The preamble of the document reads:

"The following points are suggested as a basis of discussion (when the appropriate moment arrives) between the belligerent powers. They would, of course, be put forward after consultation between the Allies themselves. We regard the proposal for effective guarantees of permanent peace (4) as exceeding all other points in importance; and we recognize that this is mainly dependent on the good-will of the nations and their Governments:

BASIS OF DISCUSSION BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS.

(1) Successful invasion should not of itself justify annexation. (a) Restbration of independence of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro. Full compensation to Belgium. (b) Restoration of territories invaded by both sides, subject to any readjustment under (2) (a). This to involve the restoration to Germany of her colonial territories or an equivalent.

(2) Reasonable satisfaction of: (a) Demands for the application of the principle of nationality in Europe, by readjustment of frontiers, autonomy or other solution. (b) Demand of the Central Powers and other European States for increased economic opportunity in economically undeveloped countries.

(3) Widest possible application of the principle of the open door.

(4) Acceptance by both sides of effective guarantees against war on land or sea by the establishment of a permanent system for the pacific settlement of all international disputes. Such a system should involve limitation of armaments.

(5) Reference to a conference of belligerents and neutrals, or to permanent commissions, of the details for working out of the above on the basis of the principles agreed to by the belligerents.

A memorandum accompanies the proposed basis, the letters and numerals referring to the proposals made therein. The memorandum reads:

"These proposals are the result of an effort to apply just principles to the present situation. They are based on the belief that the real problem of the settlement from the point of view of the Allies is to obtain for all the peoples involved the satisfaction of their just demands without leaving any people cherishing a permanent grievance such as would lead them to devote their energies to preparation for a future war. In this way alone can security, which is the aim of sober-minded people in all countries, be obtained.

"The settlement we want is a settlement dictated by thought for the future rather than by retribution for the past.

I.

"There must be agreement regarding certain principles before serious negotiations can be entered upon.

"(a) Responsible British statesmen have repudiated the intention of conquest.

"It may help toward the solution of the colonial problem if the self-governing dominions have direct representation at the peace conference, and, further, if the possibilities of purchase and of exchange of territories be considered. Arrangements may perhaps be made for the repartition of Africa along more convenient frontiers, having regard to the interests of the native population.

II.

"Renunciation of conquest should not mean mere reversion to the status quo ante bellum with all its anomalies.

"(a) The principle of nationality should be satisfied as far as possible throughout Europe in Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentine, the South Slav districts, Bulgarian Macedonia, and elsewhere. Plebiscite as a means of discovering the desire of inhabitants may not always be practicable, even under a neutral commission. There are, however, very various methods of impartial inquiry. In some cases autonomy within a larger State is likely to prove more satisfactory than independence, from the point of view of the nation itself no less than of European peace. A wide extension of the principle of neutralization through neutral States or zones may prove the happiest solution in other cases.

"(b) Special economic opportunities might be insured to German enterprise in Asiatic Turkey. The Armenian provinces might come under Russian suzerainty. In these and other matters it may be hoped that the tendency will be away from exclusive control toward concerted action.

III.

"The principle of the open door should be capable of fruitful application in many directions. It should be applied to all extra-European territories which are subject to the control of the belligerents. In this connection the possibility of free ports on the Adriatic and Aegean, perhaps on the Baltic and North Sea, might be considered.

IV.

"If the principles laid down above are applied, a solid basis of general consent will be obtained for positive measures to guarantee peace. On the one side much is said of the destruction of militarism, on the other of the freedom of the seas. The underlying desire seems to be to remove the menace of great armaments; a menace which will only be removed when all nations perceive that their welfare rests on the development, not of armed force, but of mutual co-operation. When every nation is prepared to bind itself to submit all disputes to some international court or council, the exact form of which cannot be here discussed, confidence will be secured and reduction of armaments will follow.

V.

"The problems of international organization which emerge from the war concern neutrals as intimately as belligerents. Separate commissions may be required for expert treatment of certain problems, especially, perhaps, those connected with economic relations and questions of compensation.

"Among the outstanding defects of international organization in the past have been lack of permanence, a lack of elasticity. No time, therefore, should be lost in remedying these defects. When mutual interest is recognized no less in practice than in theory, mankind will be able to devote every effort to work that is economically and intellectually productive.

"We believe that the basis forms a reasonable starting point from which to work toward this universally desired end."

The signers of the statement are: W. Steadman Aldis, C. G. Ammon, President, Fawcett Association; Margaret Ashton, Margaret Bondfield, Fred Bramley, Organizer, Furnishing Trades' Association; Victor V. Branford, Thomas Burt, M. P.; Edward Carpenter, J. Estlin Carpenter, Lord Courtney of Penwith, H. Dubery, Parliamentary Secretary, Joint Committee of Postal Associations; Alexander Gossip, Secretary, Furnishing Trades Associations; G. P. Gooch, J. A. Hobson, Canon J. W. Horsley, George Landsbury, Margaret Llewelyn Davies, Albert Mansbridge, Samuel March, Secretary, Union of Vehicle Workers; Sir Edwin Pears, Principal W. B. Selbie, Robert Smillie, President, Miners' Union; Ben Turner, Secretary, Union of Textile Workers; Professor A. S. Eddington, H. H. Elvin, Secretary, National Union of Clerks; Sir Edward Fry, R. M. Gentry, London Secretary Bakers and Confectioners' Union; R. B. Walker, Secretary, Agricultural Laborers' Union, and L. S. Woolf.

PLAN FOR GREETING GERARD.

Committee Appointed by Mayor Makes Tentative Arrangements.

A meeting of the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to receive Ambassador Gerard upon his return was held yesterday at the Mayor's office. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, presided, and about forty members of the committee attended. It was decided that the committee would meet the Ambassador at Quarantine on the police boat Patrol on the arrival of the Frederick VIII., which is expected to reach New York Tuesday. The Ambassador and the escorting committee will land from the police boat at Pier A, North River, where automobiles and a police escort will be waiting. At the City Hall addresses will be made by Mayor Mitchel if he is in town, and by Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus has appointed as an Executive Committee, with power to complete arrangements, A. Barton Hepburn, Isaac N. Seligman, Judge Francis K. Pendleton, Bernard Baruch, James A. Foley, Carl L. Schurz, Charles B. Alexander, Don Seitz, James Byrne, and James Speyer.

WANTS OUR AID IN PEACE.

London Nation Emphasizes the "Healing Influence" of America.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Weekly Nation, in a long article warmly defending the attitude of the United States during the war and regretting that her "hints at mediation "have only met with cold neglect, says that active intervention on the side of the Entente Allies would have brought almost insoluble problems for the United States.

The newspaper says, however, that the United States has shown its sympathy with the Entente Allies in many ways, "especially in tolerance of our innovations of sea law and treatment of neutrals."

Agreeing that to dictate peace would bring no real settlement of the problems confronting humanity, the newspaper contends that the entry of the United States into a league of peace is the only means for insuring the balance of force on the side of law-abiding nations.

"We shall be guilty of a crime against civilization," says the newspaper, "if, when the moment of settlement arrives, we refuse the aid of the only power which can bring a healing influence to the world."

CAPTAIN OF MOEWE KILLED.

Count von Doon Struck by a Shell on German Front in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The death is announced of Count von Doon (Dohna?), Captain of the Möwe, which captured or sank a score of allied vessels in the Atlantic.

Doon, who commanded a battalion of the Thirty-fifth Infantry Regiment, was killed by a shell on the German front in France on Sept. 25.

When Lieutenant Berg arrived at Newport News, Va., with the Elder-Dempster Liner Appam and a German prize crew on board, on Feb. 1, he admitted that the auxiliary cruiser which had taken the Appam and seven British merchant ships before her, was the Möwe, under Captain Lieutenant Count von Dohna Schlodien. On March 5 it was announced that the Möwe had successfully eluded the patrols in the North Sea and had reached a home port.

Count von Dohna was awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class for his exploit. As the full name of the Count shows, he belonged to the Silesian branch of the Schlodien family, whose head is Prince Richard von Dohna. He was about 52 years of age.

It is understood that a number of German naval officers, whose early education had fitted them for both arms of the service, had applied for and received temporary army commissions.

PERE NUYGENS SENTENCED.

Celebrated Friar of Ghent Gets Ten Years for Patriotic Discourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Vatican communicates a dispatch received from Havre which says that the celebrated Dominican friar and preacher, Père Nuygens of Ghent, was condemned by a German court-martial to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor as a sequel to a patriotic discourse he recently delivered in that town.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Is the action of von Falkenhayn, who is in command of the Teutonic forces in Transylvania, an offense or a defense? This is a most interesting question just at this time as, depending on the answer, we will be able to form a correct estimate of the Rumanian situation.

The considerations which would lead to an offensive operation here are heavy. If the retaking of Red Tower Pass and the railroad through the mountains is but the beginning of a new offense, the Rumanians might conceivably be thrown into a hazardous position. The only line of advance for the Teutons from the north—that is, from Transylvania—is down the Alt River, along the railroad which follows the valley. This is the only line not controlled to a great extent by the Rumanians, the only line which offers the necessary railroad for the purposes of supplies.

An advance here through Rumania offers great advantages. In the first place, it would greatly shorten the Teutonic front, at this time more than at any other a point of very vital importance. It would indeed reduce by more than half the line which the Teutons have to hold in order to keep Rumania in check. It would force the withdrawal of all the Rumanian forces in Wallachia and the provinces west of the Alt River—in other words, cut off the toe of Rumania where it projects westward into Austria and Serbia.

This is the point of greatest danger to the Teutonic forces. Germany made tremendous sacrifices to obtain possession of the Oriental railroad. This is all that the destruction of Serbia meant. This was the German object from the moment the first gun was fired from Orsova. But now the Rumanians hold Orsova, and as long as they are in force so far west the domination by the Germans of the Oriental road is threatened through the possibility of a dash across the river south of Belgrade. Such a move through Rumania would also result in the forming of a juncture between von Falkenhayn and Mackensen, the encircling of Rumania with a Teuton ring, and, if still further successful, in striking at Russia through the back door of Bessarabia.

But all this is too grand a plan for the Germans to undertake at this time. Such a plan involves men, a great many men, and Germany has not got them to spare. Everywhere she is compelled to keep every possible man at the front, at some front, in order to resist the thrusts which are coming toward her from all directions. She cannot concentrate for an offense on any such scale. The men, the vitals of such a move, are lacking.

Far more likely it is, that all of the Transylvania operations are for defensive purposes. Consider the situation as it was before the Germans retook Red Tower Pass and drove the Rumanians south from Hermannstadt. The main line of the Rumanian advance had been due west, their line stretching from their border due north through Fogaras. Further to the west another force had struck through Red Tower Pass and had made a considerable advance to the north. It was moreover steadily advancing. This force was then being thrown directly across the German rear, and each mile of advance made more precarious the German line defending the Fogaras front. If the Rumanians continued, the Germans to the east would have to fall back for a long distance, abandoning valuable country to a depth which in some cases would reach twenty-five miles. There was absolutely no escape. One force or the other had to go. Either they must defeat the force at Hermannstadt or the force in eastern Transylvania.

We know the German answer which took shape in the heavy raid around the Rumanian flank against their line of communications through the Pass. The move was successful and the Rumanian plan of campaign was upset for the moment. But this does not mean an offensive by the Germans. There is a further consideration against it. This country about Red Tower Pass is void of roads of all kinds except the railroads. Therefore, on the railroad which crosses the mountains here, the Germans must place absolute dependence. The main line of Rumanian advance is perpendicular to the only railroad the Teutons could use, and this advance is proceeding steadily if very slowly. The German communications, as they penetrated deeper into Rumania, would be eventually, unless they were able to defeat the Rumanians on the Transylvania front through Fogaras, in danger of being reached and cut behind them.

It is a chance the taking of which seems contrary to the German character. It might be the stroke of a brilliant French commander. Such a conception would be more French than German. The Germans are not brilliant nor are they given to taking chances. They are hard working, slow thinking, methodical, with unlimited patience. Everything is cut and dried, carefully worked out before they move. And when they move, it is not over a line where grave chances of disaster await them, no matter how brilliant the victory might be if the move were successful.

The issue as between Germany and Rumania will be fought out in Dobrudja. Here is the vital point in the whole German offensive campaign. Once the bridge at Cernavoda falls into German hands, if it ever does, and there is nothing to indicate that it will, Rumania will be in great danger. Bucharest will be practically lost. Even here, however, it may well be doubted whether Germany plans anything more than a defense of Bulgaria's northern border. In fact, it is growing more unlikely every day that we shall ever see the Germans indulge in another extensive offensive campaign. They have reached the point in numbers where they are forced to the utmost limit to hold their own against the constant attacks of the allies on all fronts. In fact, it is in this as much as in the territory gained, that we must seek the real motive of the attacks in the west. The advance of a hundred yards here, the taking of a trench there, makes little difference in the long run. But this constant pressure at all points, unrelenting and never for a moment lessening, even though it be unaccompanied by the terrific bursts which mark all of the allied attempts to advance, will sooner or later force the break from sheer exhaustion.

An interesting item in yesterday's news is the practical confirmation of the rumor that the Russians are landing troops at Constanza to take part, presumably, in the fighting in Dobrudja. Coincident with this is the heavy fighting along the Black Sea coast west of Trebizond. It is beginning to appear that the troops from the east are being brought over to help those further west, and that the Turkish army in Asia is a mere blind to conceal the withdrawal. If this should prove to be the case the forces on the Dobrudja front will be augmented by trained seasoned troops being thrown directly across the German rear, and each mile of advance made more precarious the German line defending the Fogaras front. If the Rumanians continued, the Germans to

BATTLE IN THE DARK IN EAUCOURT CAVES

Fierce Fighting Under Ruins of Old Monastery Before British Took the Village.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A little romance clings to old buildings, even the remnants of a wall or two, so that a place like Eaucourt L'Abbaye seems of greater importance than a heap of earth and a network of ditches like the Schwaben or Hessian redoubts. It is the scene of fighting which has a special interest because of those old bricks built up centuries ago by French monks to make a place of prayer and peaceful work. If their ghosts walk on dark nights they would have seen strange, terrifying things this early morning before dawn and for three days past.

For three days and nights men have been fighting and killing each other in attack and retreat and counterattack. Their bodies lie about the broken bricks. They followed each other down into the vaults, fought there with bombs which loosened the heavy stones and great pillars and filled these dark places with explosive lights. Down there other bodies lie in pools of blood.

On Monday last when the fighting began two monsters came crawling up to the ditches which had been dug by the fighting men outside the monastery walls. They breathed out smoke and fire, their sides opened with stabs of flame and they killed men in ditches by rolling on them and crushing them and hurling invisible bolts at them. The ghosts of the monks, if they were there, would have seen that modern warfare brought back the mediaeval dragon myth and made it real and more terrible than superstition. They were the tanks which came.

For now that the British learned yesterday there was an hour or two at least when they had only a few Germans in the close neighborhood of the abbey. The German troops were expecting their relief. When they found the reliefs did not come up they cursed the war and the weather—they were as wet and hungry as the British, and decided to go back without further waiting. Only a few snipers and machine gunners stayed. Such things have happened before in the German lines. It was given away this time by a body of twenty men with an officer and noncommissioned officer, who came down past the mill house and took cover under a bank close to the abbey buildings. They were seen by the British, who crept out toward them with a machine gun and then shouted, "Hands up." Twenty men held up their hands. The officers and the unteroffizier did not surrender, but ran hard and made their escape.

Twenty men told their tale. They belonged to a battalion which had been sent up to the relief of the troops holding the outskirts of the abbey. They found no one to receive them or explain the lie of the land. They had not the slightest notion of the amount of ground held by the English here. Other bodies of relieving troops, just as ignorant, some of them, blundered against the trenches held by the British on the right of the abbey and were dealt with by them.

Meanwhile a telephone message had been sent to the British artillery, which flung out a barrage and caught more of the relief coming down from Warlencourt. In spite of their horrible mess the men who got through the barrage were bold fellows and attacked the abbey and trenches south of it. They had a new supply of bombs and used them freely. The British were sadly at a disadvantage. Bombs were very scarce, as a dump had exploded by accident, sending their store to the blazes. For a time they had to submit to the fortune of war, and while still holding the north side of the abbey they could not keep the Germans from bombing their way into part of the ruins and into the southern ditch which had been captured with the help of the tanks.

So the situation remained last evening, and at night new and heavy rainstorms increased the ugly discomforts of the British. They are clinging onto waterlogged holes, wet to the skin, covered in slimy mud, cold and weary. The wounded among them were in a tragic plight, but the fighting spirit did not desert them. New bombs arrived and that heartened them. Some of their comrades came fighting up from the south.

Early in the morning there were roars of an explosion as bombs went crashing into the south ditch and then burst among the abbey ruins. It was then that there was hot fighting underground as well as aboveg round. The British "cleaned up" Eaucort L' Abbeye. It is a technical phrase which has a very grim meaning. There are no Germans now in the abbey vaults except bodies of their dead.

GERMANS STILL SPLIT ON U-BOAT QUESTION

Secret Conferences of Reichstag Committee Show Little Possibility of Agreement.

NO CHANGE YET FORESEEN

But Saxons, in Petition, Demand Unrestricted Submarine and Zeppelin Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 5.—Confidential discussions in the Reichstag Budget Committee, at which other Reichstag members are permitted to be present, were resumed today, the speakers including Herr von Jagow, the Minister of Marine; Admiral von Capelle, and representatives of the Centre and Social Democratic parties.

The Lokal Anzeiger learns from a well-informed source that "the debate, conducted with great liveliness and followed with utmost tenseness, turned today exclusively on the questions which so much occupied public attention recently, the negotiations having the character of a renewed general discussion of this much talked-of question. As a special feature, there must be mentioned the unanimous desire to arrive at an agreement. But in this connection it was again shown that views so divergent hardly permit an agreement to be reached. For now, as before, opinions are sharply opposed to one another, and on no side is a change of views to be detected. New factors, at least, were not introduced by any side and the discussions moved in the well-known maritime, political, and economic paths."

The Tageblatt learns from well-informed Parliamentary circles that, "thanks to the strictly kept secrecy, little has leaked out regarding the Budget Committee discussions. One thing only is no secret, namely, that a large part of the discussions turns on the submarine question. In this connection it can be said that in this question, too, the highest leadership—the representatives of the army as well as of the navy—are in complete accord. Despite this fact, despite this the Chancellor's opponents consider themselves more farsighted than the Chancellor and the General Staff and persist in seeking to compass the fall of the present Chancellor merely indicates that the motives of the present continued agitation behind the scenes as well as on the stage of Parliament must be sought elsewhere."

A Dresden report says the Saxon Landtag today received a petition from the Saxon Conservatives containing many signatures demanding that both chambers form a joint committee to request the Saxon Minister of the Interior to state the reasons why the Saxon Government supports the policy of the Imperial Chancellor, further calling on the two chambers to declare to the Saxon Government that they do not approve of the Imperial Chancellor's foreign policy pursued by him now. The petition further calls on the Saxon Government to exert all its constitutional influence in the Budesrat and beyond it as well as its influence on the several other federated States in order to bring about the immediate resumption of unlimited submarine and air war on England as well as to bring about the limitation of the censorship to purely military matters. A written appeal in this sense is also to be made direct to the King of Saxony.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (via London, Oct. 6.)—In connection with the Reichstag committee's submarine debate, it is learned that the alignment of the Reichstag parties on the question has undergone little change since the struggle of last Spring, in which the Chancellor's party was victorious. Part of the Catholic Centre, however, has been shown to be amenable to arguments of the opposition, but Dr. Peter Spahn and other Centrist leaders are still supporting Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Dr. Spahn in a speech defended strongly the position of the Chancellor.

Even in the unlikely contingency that some of the Centrist dissidents disregarded the unit rule and voted against the Chancellor, should a test come, this defection, the National Liberals consider, would be counterbalanced by the split in the able group headed by Deputy Schiffer and "Red Prince" Schoenaich-Carolath, which is out of sympathy with the intrigue against the Chancellor and will work against any movement aiming at his downfall during the crisis. Even the Conservative camp is not united.

The free Conservative wing, under Baron Zedlitz, has declared itself out of sympathy with the movement against the Chancellor. All in all, there seems to be a very slight chance that the faction opposed to the Chancellor will prevail or that the submarine campaign will be resumed. Confirmatory evidence is found in the strength of the stock market, which is most sensitive to possibilities of complications with America.

Scandinavia's Position on U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—With reference to the different communications concerning the Danish Government's position on the last Entente memorandum about submarine warfare, I am in a position to state authoritatively that the Danish Government will make its decision regarding the memorandum after negotiations with the Norwegian and Swedish Governments.

BRITISH OUST BULGARS FROM ANOTHER VILLAGE

French, Russians, and Serbs Fighting Forward on the Western Macedonian Border.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Bulgarian line east of the Struma River in Macedonia continues to fall back before the British troops, who now have occupied without opposition the village of Nevolyen, which was evacuated under the fire of the British artillery. Today's War Office announcement says:

On the Struma front yesterday and on the preceding night the enemy showed no activity. Our troops have now consolidated all the ground gained. The total number of prisoners captured in the recent operations now amounts to three officers and 339 men.

This morning our artillery commenced a bombardment of Nevolyen, but after a short time the enemy was seen evacuating the town, and it was occupied by us without loss.

The French official communication today says:

On the Struma the enemy retreated before the British forces.

In the Cerna region there was violent fighting along the entire Meadilli-Kenali-Gradesnitsa front, south of Monastir, in Serbia. Our aircraft report great activity on the enemy's railway lines.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (via London.)—The War Office report of today concedes that successes have been achieved by the British forces which crossed the Struma River, on the Macedonian front. It says:

During the night of Wednesday Bulgarian troops on the east bank of the Struma evacuated some of the most remote villages without disturbance from the enemy.

SOFIA, Oct. 5, (via London, Oct. 6.)—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was given out by the War Office today:

Between Presba Lake and the Vardar the situation is unchanged. At some points there was vigorous artillery activity. East of the Vardar there is quiet, and the situation at the foot of the Belashitza Mountains is unchanged. Enemy artillery unsuccessfully shelled the station at Poroj, but was soon silenced by our guns.

Struma Front.—Attempts of an enemy battalion, under cover of artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire, to advance from Orijak bridgehead toward Nevolyen village failed before our fire.

THREE STEAMSHIPS SUNK.

One British and Two Neutral Vessels Victims of Submarines.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Three more steamships have been sunk, one British and two flying neutral flags, according to an announcement made here today. They were the British steamship Isle of Hastings, 1,575 tons; the Greek steamship Samos, of 1,248 tons, and the Norwegian steamship Cederic, of 1,128 tons.

The neutrals sunk included one American, five Dutch, one Spanish, six Norwegian, four Swedish and two Danish vessels. The losses occurred in the North Sea, Bristol Channel, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the Bay of Biscay.

There is no record of any American vessel having been sunk between the dates mentioned above. The report possibly refers to the Dutch tank steamer Antwerpen, which was built at Newport News and was bound on her maiden voyage from Bayonne, N. J., for London. The tanker belonged to the American Petroleum Company of Rotterdam.

CECIL GIVES PLEDGE AGAINST TRADE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

which case they would be in a much happier position than at present."

CECIL OFFERS NEW TERMS TO SWEDEN

War Trade Minister Says Britain Is Anxious to Reopen Trade Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—"We are anxious to restore to its old footing the ancient friendship and commercial intercourse between the two countries," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, today in an interview with The Associated Press, in which he replied to the recent statement of Premier Hammarskjold of Sweden.

To the assertion of the Swedish Premier that Great Britain was arbitrarily limiting the imports into Sweden, Lord Robert said that Great Britain always had been ready to enter in fresh negotiations for a trade agreement with Sweden, in which case allowance would be made for all of Sweden's requirements, which, he admitted, was greater now than before the war owing to the development of her industries.

The Minister of War Trade declared incidentally that the British blacklist violated no rule or law of equity.

After saying that he was glad to read the Premier's statement that Sweden's actions had been dictated solely by that kingdom's own necessities and future welfare and not for any partisan reasons, Lord Robert said:

"We are fighting this war to vindicate the rights of all nations to develop themselves freely and unhindered by the menace of military aggression. We ask no favors from neutrals. But we do ask that they should not hinder our belligerent rights in the life or death struggle which we and our allies are waging.

"The Prime Minister states that he is apposed to any mediation by Sweden at present, as it might compromise Germany and arouse the suspicions of the Allies. For Germany I am not in a position to speak, but for ourselves and our allies I can say that we, who did not wish this war, and who entered it reluctantly, are determined now that we are in it to obtain a victory which will insure lasting peace by showing the enemy that wars of aggression will not be allowed to succeed.

Silent on Submarine Warfare.

"The Prime Minister says that he is in harmony with the American protest against the blacklist, but I observe with some surprise that he makes no allusion to his attitude concerning the American protest against German submarine atrocities, surely a far graver matter for neutrals. The German submarine policy is in one aspect an outrage upon the commercial interests of neutral nations. Hundreds of neutral merchant vessels are now on the bottom of the seas, thousands of tons of cargo have been destroyed, and all this without any pretense of judicial inquiry and often for the most flimsy reasons.

"Peaceful citizens of all countries and of both sexes have been foully murdered at the bidding of German militarism. Others have been mutilated. Others have been exposed in open boats to the fury of the seas. It is strange that these matters should have been forgotten.

"As to the merits of the blacklist controversy, I explained before that the blacklist is an attempt to prevent British subjects from trading with enemy firms or with firms that trade in the interests of the enemy. For the Swedish Prime Minister or any neutral to claim that we should compel British firms to help enemy trade when their country is engaged in a life and death struggle is a claim which there is no precedent, and which cannot be admitted. For the British Government to prevent its own subjects from helping the enemy is to violate no rule of law or equity of morals, and is an elementary precaution taken in the interests of national safety.

"With regard to commercial measures taken against trade with Germany through Sweden, Great Britain and her Allies are at one in their determination to use naval forces in preventing the import of goods to enemy countries. No one surely can complain of that. It is impossible for us to permit unrestricted imports into neutral countries, by which such neutral countries become the channels of supply for the enemy. At the same time we are, and always have been, anxious to facilitate the import into neutral countries, including Sweden, of all goods needed for home requirements, allowing for the normal development of industries, provided that satisfactory guarantees are obtained either from the importers or a Government body that no goods in any form will be re-exported to the enemy. It follows that the unrestricted import of goods which would release home products of similar nature for exportation cannot be agreed to by us. That for all practical purposes will be the same thing as importing goods through Sweden into Germany."

Favors Agreement Plan.

Lord Robert said the best plan for arranging imports was undoubtedly through agreements such as exist with Holland, Norway and Denmark, where all goods are controlled by a Central Association or by associations of traders interested in the various industries. This plan provides for the distribution of goods to reliable traders and prevents corners for the raising of prices. In conclusion, Lord Robert said:

"We showed our willingness to arrive at an agreement by the negotiations entered into with Sweden last year. The negotiations, unfortunately, because of no lack of good-will on our part, did not result in an agreement. We have been and are ready to consider the matter afresh, with every desire to take into account the normal requirements of Sweden and to make allowances for all cases in which her requirements are greater than before the war owing to the development of industries.

"But for any negotiations to be successful there must be co-operation by both parties. Unless we can get full information from Swedish sources regarding home requirements and conditions of trade, no agreement can be reached.

"I hope our Swedish friends recognize this and will approach the matter in a frank and business-like way, not suspecting us of any arrière pensée, but believing what is the truth, that we are anxious to restore to its old footing the ancient friendship and commercial intercourse between the two countries."

RUSSIANS HAMMER FOE WITHOUT CEASE

Teutons Say Attacks and Gunfire Are More Violent Than Ever Before Experienced.

PRESSURE BEGINS TO TELL

Defenders Yield Positions South of Brzezany—Battle Lines West of Lutsk Deadlocked.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Ceaseless pounding of the Austro-German-Turk line from the front of Vladimir-Volynski in Volhynia to the Dniester River in Galicia is reported in German press dispatches. The correspondent of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger is quoted as saying that the attacks and artillery fire are more violent than any known since the start of the war.

A Petrograd dispatch says that General Brusiloff's operations on the southwestern front have developed into efforts to pierce the Austro-German line at two points, before Vladimir-Volynski, and immediately south of the Dniester, where he has gained ground near Bogorodochan, on the Bystritza River. At these points the battles have reached the greatest intensity.

The centre of the Russian attacks in the northern sector is along the Lutsk-Vladimir-Volynski road near Zaturze, on a front extending six to eight miles south of that town. Both combatants have concentrated enormous forces and the fighting is described as desperate.

The Germans, under General Tersztanszky, are reported to have brought up many heavy guns from the western front in the last few weeks to defend Vladimir-Volynski, which is regarded as the key to Kovel.

The Russian troops have made headway on the Galician front in their campaign for Lemberg, according to today's War Office announcement, capturing Austro-German positions in the district south of Brzezny, southeast of the Galician capital. Counterattacks, however, are holding up the Russian offensive along the line in Volhynia.

Following is the official statement issued by the Petrograd War Office today:

In the direction of Zlochow (forty miles east of Lemberg), in the region of Peniaki (south of Brody), Gukovlavce and Mlynovce, fierce battles are proceeding. The enemy is obstinately resisting our offensive by making counterattacks. We took prisoner fifteen officers, two surgeons and 522 men.

In the region south of Brzezany our troops captured some enemy positions and afterward repelled several counterattacks by Germano - Turkish troops.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (via London.)—The fierce Russian assault on the German lines in Volhynia, west of Lutsk, has died down, says today's War Office announcement. On the front northeast of Lemberg, however, the Russians are more active. The communication follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—On the front west of Lutsk yesterday the exhausted enemy was quiet. In this region we have captured in the last few days six officers, 622 men and eight machine guns.

Between the Brody and the Zborow Railway lines leading to Lemberg there was a revival of activity. After a strong preparatory fire the enemy made repeated and powerful attacks near Wysocko, Dubie and Zarkow. The attack broke down under our fire.

Attacks made near Batkow, on the Sereth, were repulsed by a counterattack by German battalions. Three officers and 120 men remained prisoners in our hands.

Army Group of General von Bothmer—The Russians resumed fighting on both sides of the Zlota Lipa (southeast of Lemberg). German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish troops by their stubborn resistance on every occasion broke the frequent storming attacks. They counterattacked our lines at isolated points, but were driven back at once. In addition to inflicting severe losses in killed or wounded on the enemy, we captured 510 men and eight machine guns. We are absolute masters of the position.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis—The Russians failed in a weak attack between Bohorodchany and Solotvina.

There is nothing to report from the Carpathians.

Russian Pressure Aids Rumania.

Special Cable to THE N

FORD PLANS GREAT WILSON PROPAGANDA

Manufacturer Will Spread 8-Hour Law Benefits from Coast to Coast.

TO WORK WITH McCORMICK

At Luncheon with Edison and Daniels, He Says President Took Great Forward Step for Labor.

Henry Ford announced yesterday that his contribution to the Wilson campaign would be a country-wide eight-hour day propaganda. This will be spread from every point where there is a Ford agency, according to tentative plans discussed. Where there is none, there will be established a special agency for disseminating the Ford literature on the benefits of the eight-hour day, as he sees them. All this will be done in co-operation with the Democratic National Campaign Committee.

"Out of the Shops in Eight Hours" will be the slogan. It sprang into being in a discussion of the subject at a Biltmore Hotel luncheon yesterday, when Mr. Ford was reminded of his Peace Expedition and its slogan: "Out of the Trenches by Christmas."

At the luncheon were present Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Thomas A. Edison, and Mr. Ford. The question as to how the eight-hour law campaign could best be carried out was discussed at length, and each gave suggestions that will be incorporated in the perfected plan.

Eight-Hour Day His Text.

As his text Mr. Ford will take the working of the eight-hour day in his own business. The plan has been tried there for three years after a nine-hour schedule that lasted for nearly ten years. To the slogan, "Out of the Shops in Eight Hours," he said he would add, "for the benefit of the employers." Mr. Ford said he was tremendously in earnest, because he believed that an eight-hour working day was needed in this country just as there was now a need for labor to have a greater share in the profits it helps to make. His contribution to the success of President Wilson's campaign, he argued, was really a contribution to the general good.

"You know," he said, "I really know nothing about politics, much less anything about conducting a political campaign. I do know, however, about Wilson. He is there. He is a great business man and he has done so well that I can't see a single reason that can be advanced for putting him out of office and electing Hughes. I know there are some who say he is cold and lacks sympathy. That is not so. Because he has so well upheld the dignity and the honor of his high office, stories have sprung up that he is a hard, cold man. He is not a bit cold, and he is intensely human. He is the best of fellows, I had the pleasure of seeing him for four hours the other day, and I know what I am talking about. Some of the stories we told—well—."

Mr. Ford has an aversion to the term "working people." He said he used instead, the term "industrious persons," for that was a broader one and took in all who worked for wages. He feels a keen personal interest in disseminating knowledge of the eight-hour law. In his own business, he said, the working of the eight-hour day was past the experimental stage.

"I employ 55,000 in the business, of which 36,000 are in the factories," he continued. "The eight-hour day has meant an increase in the efficiency and in the loyalty and the self-respect of every one on the payroll. I am in favor of the passage of a Federal law that will make eight hours the national working day. I don't see how the wage-earner can vote for any one else than Wilson, for if he does not take another forward step for the good of the industrious he will always have the honor of having begun a movement that may revolutionize working conditions."

Advantage to Employers.

His own experience, Mr. Ford said, had shown him that there was little difference in a nine or an eleven hour day, but that when he got down to an eight-hour working day he found his reward in the increased efficiency of his men and in the increased merit of the goods they turned out. With eight hours a day in which to work and with a fair wage the average man began to feel that he had something to live for, Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford made it very plain that he also believed there should be a fair wage. Profits had increased in many lines of business, he said, and some businesses had been built up from next to nothing by labor as well as by capital. Those concerns were now paying great dividends and apparently would never care for the workers, who must fight against an increasing cost of living with an insufficient wage.

"It is an absolute fact," he continued, "that labor has not had a fair share in the profits. I believe the time is coming when conditions in this respect may change. Perhaps it may come in the next four years—in Wilson's time."

It was suggested that in certain businesses it might not be satisfactory to operate in eight-hour shifts.

"There is no business where the employes cannot be worked eight hours a day and no more," he said. "If they can't do it, then the business is not properly managed."

Suggestion to Railroads.

"What about the railroad business?" he was asked.

"A railroad doesn't like to work an engine continuously for eight hours," he said. "Why should they work a man? One is as necessary as the other. Of course, there are more men than engines. All this is wrong.

"I tell you one way in which the railroad companies could improve, and that is by cutting down the weight of their equipment. There is no greater waste in this country today than there is in steel. Great weight in railroad equipment is unnecessary and makes for increased labor. They use steel that can withstand a pressure of 60,000 pounds a square inch. They might just as well have steel that would withstand 200,000 pounds pressure and for very little increased cost. This way the roads could have lighter and larger cars that would carry more freight and with less wear and tear on the roadbed.

"To say that weight is necessary to hold the cars to the rails is not so. Has you ever been caught speeding? I never have, but I know that it is always the man on the motorcycle who catches you. His machine is lighter than your own, but he has no difficulty in holding to the road."

Before he got back to things political Mr. Ford pictured the future wage-earner, contented to work for the success of his employer because he not only had leisure, but shared in the profits. When this time comes, Mr. Ford said, at least every man in five would own an automobile, and because of this he would be able to live in the country, independent of the transportation lines. Alcohol would have taken its place as a fuel for the internal combustion engine, he predicted.

Says Wall Street Backs Hughes.

"I can't see a single reason why Hughes should be elected," he said as the picture of labor's millennium faded. "The Unseen Hands, the Interests, are pushing him along, and they are spending a fortune in doing it. Who will have to pay? You and I—the industrious people. If the wage earners wanted one single fact why they should vote for Wilson they would find it in the fact that Wall Street is behind Hughes.

"We remember once before, when great sums of money were spent in an election, when the Unseen Hands were behind McKinley. Well, we paid for it then, and what have we to show—the Philippines and other possessions."

Mr. Ford was intensely earnest in discussing the situation, though he frankly avowed that he knew nothing of politics. He was taking his stand, he said, because he felt it was the best stand to take.

"Mr. Wilson," he continued, "has not sacrificed a fraction of the national honor in keeping us out of the war into which the Unseen Hands are trying to push us. We know what war is now and the people appreciate what it means to be out of that war. We are not too proud to fight. You and I and all of us are ready to fight if it is necessary, but we don't want to fight for another's ranch in Mexico or for the interests here or in Europe.

"I have talked to the quiet living people on the farms and in the small towns. These people appreciate what Wilson has done for us, and they know what it means to be at peace with the world and prosperous."

"And you think Mr. Wilson will be re-elected?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"I leave that to the politicians to figure out," he replied. "I know mighty little about politics. I know he ought to be elected and I will do all in my power to help. So, too, ought every employer and every industrious person."

Mr. Ford was the guest of Thomas A. Edison on Thursday, and in the evening both visited the Edison laboratory in West Orange. He discussed with Mr. Edison the Wilson campaign, and it was at the solicitation of the inventor that Mr. Ford attended the luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday.

Mr. Ford left for Detroit late yesterday afternoon.

FORD TO BUILD IN ENGLAND.

$2,500,000 Plant at Southampton to Turn Out 50,000 Cars Annually.

Among the crowd of 500 persons who went to Hoboken yesterday to see the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sail were Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison. They went to say good-bye to L. D. Perry, who has charge of the Ford interests in Great Britain, and who has been spending a month in this country with his wife. Mr. Perry said he had been working with Mr. Ford over the plans to erect a big plant near Southampton, Engand, for the manufacture of automobiles.

B. R. Brown, one of the engineers at the Detroit plant, sailed with Mr. Perry and has the plans with him for a $2,500,000 factory, which will turn out 50,000 cars annually.

Major H. L. Newbold, U. S. A., and Captain Arthur Poillon, U. S. A., also sailed to take up their posts as military attachés at the U. S. Embassy at Constantinople and the U. S. Legation at The Hague, respectively.

The Rev. Tertius van Dyke, son of Henry van Dyke, the United States Minister to Holland, left to visit his father at The Hague.

EIGHT HOURS IN SHIPYARD.

Portland (Ore.) Company Shortens Day with No Cut in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 6.—An eight-hour day for employes of the Northwest Steel Company, Portland's shipbuilding plant, was announced today by J. R. Bowles, President of the concern. The eight-hour day carries with it no cut in pay, the men receiving the same wages they now get for nine hours. The change goes into effect on Oct. 16.

The plant employs 650 men at present, and in six weeks will have 1,500 men at work.

"I have no political party," said Mr. Bowles in making the announcement. "I vote as I see fit on any issue, but I want to say the steel industry is not the only one in which this change, brought about by President Wilson's action in the railroad case, is to enter. With our manufacturing plants upon an even basis with foreign industries as they are now I look for every branch of labor soon to adopt it."

ASSAILS 8-HOUR LAW.

Taft Sees a Tendency to Disregard the Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—The eight-hour law recently enacted by Congress was attacked by ex-President William H. Taft tonight when he addressed thousands of persons at the Coliseum. Mr. Taft's speech was delivered in connection with Indiana's centennial celebration.

In tracing the development from the old Northwest Territorial days, Mr. Taft showed that through constitutional limitations placed on the conduct of men, society as a whole had been protected against those who would seek to turn all things to their service or benefit.

The law prohibited the formation of combinations for oppression, he said, but there has developed a tendency in high quarters to disregard constitutional limitations and to overlook certain classes of acts, provided a political advantage could be gained. He regarded the eight-hour law as such, and said: "This is the most noteworthy instance of a group whose labor was necessary that society may live, refusing to perform its function in the social machinery."

Charley Taft Wins High Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Yale's scholarship honor list for the members of the class of 1918 was announced tonight. Charley Taft, aside from winning membership on four athletic teams, and on the college debating team, won the leading scholarship appointment of a philosophical oration, which embraces membership in Phi Beta Kappa, to which his father, ex-President Taft, and his grandfather, Alphonso Taft, who was in Grant's Cabinet, also belonged.

BANKERS SUPPRESS BUTLER'S TELEGRAM

Educator Wired His Disapproval of Eight-Hour Law and Way Congress Passed It.

NOT READ AT CONVENTION

Financiers in Illinois Wanted No Politics and Delegates Did Not Hear It.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, yesterday gave out a copy of a telegram which he sent on Monday night to the Illinois Bankers' Association at Danville, Ill., but which was not read to the association because, according to one report, of its political character. Dr. Butler had been invited to address the association and, being unable to do so, wired instead.

Learning that the telegram had been sent but not read, THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the consent of Dr. Butler, telegraphed to Richard L. Crampton, Secretary of the association, asking for a copy of the message. Receiving no early reply from Mr. Crampton THE TIMES obtained the telegram from Dr. Butler. It follows:

Richard L. Crampton, Secretary Illinois Bankers' Association, Plaza Hotel, Danville, Ill.:

Answering your telegram. Deeply regret that imperative university business prevents acceptance of your kind invitation. I should have greatly valued this exceptional opportunity to discuss before a representative body of American men of affairs the serious danger to which our Government and our whole civilization are exposed by the increasingly frequent resort to force in matters of legislation, of industrial organization, and of public administration. Calm and careful discussion must precede all acts which affect individual liberty or public interests, unless we are to Mexicanize the United States. It would be bad enough for Congress to enact a law indorsing the Ten Commandments, if it did so under threat and with a stopwatch held in its face. It was nothing short of a special for Congress to pass, under threat and with a stopwatch held in its face, an act whose very title is a fraud, and which affected directly the whole transportation system of the United States and every industry and interest which depend upon it. This act was passed without any discussion whatever and without any accurate knowledge on the part of Congress of the meaning and effect of its action.

If this precedent is to prevail, then government by discussion and majority rule will both disappear before government by threat and the rule of well-organized and determined minorities. There can be no business and there can be no banking unless there is first law and order. The greatest service that can now be rendered to business and to banking is energetically to support that firm foundation of law and order and of government by discussion, on which alone successful business can be built up and the public interest advanced.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

In giving out the telegram, Dr. Butler made no comment on its not having been read before the convention.

THE TIMES received by wire last night from Secretary Crampton of the Illinois Bankers' Association the text of Dr. Butler's telegram, but no comment was made by him as to the reasons it was not read before the association's meeting.

CALDER HAMMERS AT WILSON.

Blames Him for Living's Cost; No Credit for Prosperity.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, addressed a meeting at the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club at Eightieth Street and Broadway last night. He blamed the Wilson Administration for the high cost of living and said the United States had prosperity only because the European war had stimulated buying and had made it necessary for Europe to come to us for her food, her clothing, much of her munitions and a large proportion of her machinery.

"In other words," he said, "our prosperity is due to the abnormal conditions created by the war and not to normal conditions resulting from ordinary industry."

ANNOUNCE A NEW PARTY.

Coalition Will Hold Balance of Power, Friends Predict.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A new national political party, which, its friends believe, will hold the balance of power in the United States in the near future, is in process of organization, according to a statement issued today by the publicity department of the Prohibition Party. The new party is to be made up of Prohibitionists, Progressives, and women voters, and will be called either the "Prohibition-Progressives" or the "Progressive-Prohibitions." The statement in part is as follows:

"A new political party that will hold the balance of power in the United States and that will be a contending factor in the political battles of the future has been born in the last thirty days, according to claims made in certain political circles here. The new factor is really a coalition and will be made up of the following elements:

"Progressives who were left without a leader when Roosevelt announced his fealty to the Republican Party; party Prohibitionists; women voters in the eleven suffrage States, and the church member voters who are in sympathy with the temperance cause."

Active work toward the organization of the new party along practical lines will be begun after the election of Nov. 7, it is said.

WOMEN ADVERTISE HUGHES.

Nominee's Lithographs to Decorate Harlem's Stores Today.

Harlem's vacant stores are to be decorated with portraits of Charles E. Hughes. Mrs. Charles W. Farnham of the Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance will start early this morning in an automobile with 5,000 Hughes lithographs, and she has promised to have every one of them placed before night.

Crowds of 8,000 a day are visiting the Republican Store headquarters at 221 Broadway. A committee of young women has been organized, with Miss Mary Morgan Newport as Chairman, to assist in the work of entertaining the visitors. On the committee are Mrs. E. Coolidge Crosby, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin, Mrs. Lindley Tapin, Miss Claire Van Lennep, Miss A. Morrison and Miss Minna Kempner.

RECOUNT CAPSTICK VOTES.

Court Order May Change 174 Plurality Over Fowler in Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Supreme Court ordered today a recount of the primary ballots cast in the Republican Congressional contest in the Fifth District, where the returns showed John H. Capstick received only 174 more votes than Charles N. Fowler. The votes cast for Democratic State Senator in Hudson County, where Cornelius McGlennon received 250 more votes than Alexander Simpson, also will be recounted in accordance with a ruling of the court.

When Mr. Capstick was told tonight that a recount had been ordered, he said:

"Well, I will stand on the integrity of the men who counted the ballots."

When asked what proceedings he would begin in the event a recount showed his opponent to have received the greater number of votes, Mr. Capstick said he had not yet determined, inasmuch as this was his first experience. He said he had not consulted his lawyer.

BRITISH EXTEND EMBARGO.

Stop the Importation of Cottor Knit Goods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Consul General Skinner at London today notified the Department of Commerce that Great Britain has extended the embargo against importations to include cotton knit goods.

Mr. Skinner's cablegram said in part:

"Proclamation of Oct. 3 provides that from and after that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is prohibited: Aluminum powder, birds, (live, other than poultry and game,) bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, and manufactures of cotton hosiery."

Officials of the department said the term cotton hosiery used in the English sense included not only hosiery as known in this country, but other knit cotton goods. Mr. Skinner said the prohibition was ordered because of "an active campaign of a protective nature." He added that the embargo against organges had been lifted.

HUGHES IN OLD HOME TELLS OF BOY LIFE

Meets Newark Fireman Whose Father Played with Him in Vacant Lots.

SHOWS WIFE THE ROOMS

The Cat Had a Fit in One—He Took Music Lessons in Another—Recalls Some Mischief.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 6.—For two hours today Charles E. Hughes put aside the serious task of preparing addresses for the tour on which he starts Monday and motored to Newark with Mrs. Hughes to visit the old unoccupied house at 164 Elm Street, where he lived from 1869 to 1874. He was 11 years old when the family moved away from Newark, and he had not been there since 1880, when he stopped at the house for a short time while passing through Newark.

Mr. Hughes recognized the house despite the fact that it showed the effect of wear and tear and all but one of the big elm trees under which he played as a boy were gone. He got out of the automobile with Mrs. Hughes and they explored the building.

"I'll never forget that room," he told his wife, with emphasis on the word "that." It was explained later that he took his music lessons in it. In another room, he remembered, a cat he owned had had a fit.

Only two persons knew of the visit until after Mr. Hughes left. One was a boy, the other a fireman who lived in the next house. The boy who had been told by his mother that Mr. Hughes once lived in the house, and who had seen many pictures of him, recognized him.

"Hello, Mr. Hughes," he called out, running from the street where he had been playing.

"Hello, my boy," responded the nominee, waving his hat.

They chatted for a few moments, and then the fireman strolled up. He told Mr. Hughes that his father remembered well when the Hughes family had lived there, and that the father and Mr. Hughes had played together as boys.

Most of the vacant lots where Mr. Hughes played when he lived at the Newark house are now occupied by buildings. Mr. Hughes talked about some of the pranks the boys used to play.

"I was playing there one day," he said, pointing to one of the lots. "A man came walking along and my chum tried his marksmanship. He aimed a chestnut burr at the man's head and struck him on the cheek. I stood right there laughing. The burr must have stung the man, for he came over and knocked me down. I rolled all the way down to the foot of the bank."

Mr. Hughes spent several hours today on his addresses. He would not discuss politics or reply to any of the assertions made by President Wilson on his present tour in the Middle West. It was hinted, however, that much which the President had to say would be taken up in addresses when Mr. Hughes gets back on the stump. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hughes motored to Glen Ridge and had supper with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

There will be a public reception at the Hotel Montclair, where Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are staying, tomorrow afternoon. The nominee has found his stay here delightful, and the management of the hotel has left nothing undone to provide for his comfort. He has been urged to take advantage of the beautiful links of the Montclair Golf Club, which are near the hotel, but as yet has been unable to find time. He will remain here until Sunday afternoon, when he will go to New York.

Fined $25 for Shooting Robins.

Tony Paradise, hotel keeper and contractor, of 92 Broadway, Astoria, was fined $25 in Long Island City Police Court yesterday for shooting fourteen robins in Fuhrer's Park, a picnic ground in Corona. Game wardens took Paradise and the dead songbirds into court.

CHARGE DEMOCRATS ARE EXTORTING CASH

Republicans Say Collection from Federal Placeholders Violates Laws' Spirit.

NONSENSE, McCORMICK SAYS

Statement Asserts "Strong-Arm Squad" Is Told, "Of Course This Is Not Compulsory."

A statement issued from Republican national headquarters yesterday said that carefully prepared plans of the National Democratic Executive Committee to extort a campaign fund of several millions from Federal officeholders in violation of the spirit of the Criminal Code and of the Civil Service act had been disclosed.

"The plans purpose the raising of this huge fund for the re-election of President Wilson," said the statement. The first drive of the cash collectors for the Democratic Committee is aimed at Postmasters, but it is specifically set forth that all other Federal appointees as well are expected to contribute to the Wilson campaign fund. The amount of the levy upon them is 10 per cent. of one year's salary:

"The Post Office Appropriation bill, approved by President Wilson July 28 last, carries an item 'for compensation to Postmasters, $31,000,000.' If the Democratic bagmen are only reasonably successful in holding up Postmasters, they can expect to accumulate a fund of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, from Postmasters alone. And this takes no account of the many thousands of other Federal appointees whom these plans of the Democratic Campaign Committee make specifically subject to the visit of the bagman.

"The instructions to the strong-arm squad go ahead to point out that it is a violation of the civil service law to write a letter to a Postmaster demanding money for campaign purposes or to call upon the Postmasters in the Post Office and ask for a subscription to the campaign fund. The strong-arm squad is directed, therefore, to avoid writing to Federal appointees or calling upon them in their offices, but is advised to seek private appointments with the Federal officeholders; to find them at their homes or to catch them when they are temporarily off the job.

"With this explanation of the legal difficulties in its way, the strong-arm squad is admonished to 'proceed intelligently along these lines,' and to contrive 'in a legal way' to solicit the Federal officeholders.

"There are several sections of the Federal statutes the spirit of which, if not the letter, is clearly violated by the procedure planned under the auspices of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

"It is obvious that the men who developed the scheme for the National Democratic Executive Committee, and who are endeavoring to operate it, had these provisions of the law in mind, and have sought deliberately to find the technical loophole which will enable them to contravene the spirit and the purpose of the statute and yet escape the punishment of a $5,000 fine or imprisonment for three years or both."

When the charges were called to the attention of Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee last night he said:

"These charges are the most arrant nonsense. They are in line with the sort of campaign of misrepresentation that the Republicans have been making from the start. The truth is, the tide is running so strong against Mr. Hughes and his party that they are desperate, and this is just the latest effort to obscure the real issue and divert attention from Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, in speaking for his candidate, that if he had been President when the Lusitania was sunk he would have foregone diplomacy and seized every ship in an American port flying the German flag—would have declared war on Germany.

"However, I guess that after their experience with the Mexican film and the ladies' special across the continent the Republicans have become used to being hoist by their own petard."

INSISTS 'TANKS' HAVE FAILED

Berlin News Agency Tells of Alleged Fate of Several Cars.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville).—The British armored motor cars are a failure, according to the Overseas News Agency.

"One of the tanks, built in Norfolk, England, became hopelessly entangled in barbed wire," says the agency. "Another tank was disabled by one shell while advancing at a point north of Flers. The ammunition which it contained exploded, and it burned up. Two other tanks were utilized in an attack at 7 A. M. on Sept. 15 on the Guillemont-Combles road. One of them was blown up with a hand grenade when it approached to within thirty yards of the German trenches. At the last moment its occupants despatched a carrier pigeon from this modern Noah's ark. Six machine guns were captured by the Germans. The other tank crawled to the southern edge of Leuze Wood and was burned up.

"Only one of these land cruisers succeded in crossing destroyed German trenches. This one was annihilated by a shell on the road to Ligny-Thilloy.

"The British land fleet will soon be composed of nothing but wrecks."

RUMANIANS RETIRE IN TRANSYLVANIA

Continued from Page 1.

army to date shows splendid victories. That is nothing surprising for us, though we wonder how it is that after two years' preparations the Rumanians weren't able to make a stand against us.

"The Rumanians now have tried to pull themselves together and have brought up great reserves on the line Cernavoda-Constanza. The Russians, too, are bringing troops by sea to Constanza. Despite the desperate resistance of the enemy I firmly believe we shall achieve victory on this front, too, though success will require more time than the lightning-like advance at Tutrakan.

"The German and Bulgarian troops are co-operating in model fashion. The language of intercourse is German and French, though many German officers already speak some Bulgarian. I'm proud to be a co-worker under Mackensen. All our officers and soldiers hate Russia, who sought to plunge us into slavery and believed we would kneel down before her dirty boots.

"Regarding a possible crossing of the Danube by us I cannot express myself. But whatever command we receive, whether it be to force the Danube or to take Hell by storm, we shall execute it if it is the way to Bucharest."

MILK DEADLOCK SEEMS BROKEN

Continued from Page 1.

sioner Dillon was holding out against accepting the liberal terms that were offered by the distributers.

J. G. Jennings, of the Metropolitan Trust Company; former Secretary of the Clover Farms Company, attended the all day conference and afterward outlined the agreement that the distributers had offered. He pointed out that the Clover Farms Company, one of the companies represented in the conference, and willing to grant the full price and full term of contract demanded by the dairymen, was a company which, besides its regular trade, supplied 10,000 quarts of milk daily to the city's infant milk stations, and that its inability to supply this milk was the principal reason the company was willing to meet the dairymen's previous demands.

The following is the proposal that the distributers made:

That they would grant the full price increase demanded by the Dairymen's League, an increase of 45 cents a hundred pounds, or about 1 cent a quart.

That they would grant the full 6 months' contract demanded by the league for its milk at this price.

That, in view of the statements of the dairymen that the cost of production was so great that they were losing money by supplying milk, and the statements of many distributers that to grant an increase would mean bankruptcy, an unbiased investigating committee be appointed to investigate all questions of cost of production and distribution.

That both parties to the agreement, the producers and the distributers, agree beforehand to accept the decision of this investigation committee as to a fair price and a fair profit for each.

That the committee to be appointed be as follows:

The Governor, the Mayor, Commissioner of Agriculture, wholesale distributers, retail distributers, State Grange, New York Milk Committee, Wicks Food Committee, and Health Commissioner to appoint one member each and the Dairymen's League two members, making eleven in all.

"To keep the problem out of politics," Mr. Jennings said, "it was proposed by the distributers that this committee should not begin its investigation until after the election, and that it should render its report as soon as possible thereafter.

"We tried to make a proposal that would be eminently fair to all sides, and to suggest a committee that would not be biased in favor of either side and would be the best equipped committee that could possibly be formed to determine such a question as the proper price of milk. On this committee we wanted representatives of the Health Department, accountants, business men, economists, and representatives of the different interests concerned in the question of New York's milk. Among the interests concerned in this question, the most important of all is the consumer. We want representatives of the consumers on the committee to gether with authorities who can view the problems involved from their economic sides, the viewpoint of efficiency, and the everyday business viewpoint.

"The persons who called this conference in an effort to put a speedy end to the intolerable situation that has arisen in this city as a result of the milk fight realized that it was a vital matter that confronted the dairymen of New York, and that they could not wait longer for a settlement. Here we have the biggest milk market in the world, in the centre of the biggest milk-producing section in the world, and the problem involved in the fight is a problem that is bigger than the dairymen and bigger than the producers. That is why we felt that it is a problem that should be settled for all time by a really big, broad and comprehensive committee.

"It is the first really constructive method that has been suggested to relieve the present situation and prevent a recurrence. We are willing to pay what is right for our milk, forever. We decided to accede to the full demands of the Dairymen's League until the question of the right price could be decided upon in the manner outlined. We think that it is a fair offer."

Regarding the amount of milk to be purchased by the distributers, they agreed to purchase all the milk that could be produced by the farmers with whom they have dealt in the past. For the first three months of the six months' contract the distributers agreed to take all risk regarding the marketability of the milk, and to stand all losses themselves if the demand for milk in New York did not meet the supply produced by the farmers.

The distributers that attended the conference and made this proposal to the dairymen were:

Central Dairy Company of Manhattan, a large wholesale distributing company that distributes 2,400 cans of milk, or 7,600 quarts, daily.

The Empire State Dairy Company of Brooklyn, a retail concern that distributes milk over 210 retail routes.

Clover Farms Company of New York City, which distributes milk over 175 routes and to the infant feeding stations.

Alexander Campbell Company, Brooklyn, which distributes over 235 retail routes in Brooklyn, East New York, and Queens.

Standard Dairy Company of Manhattan, a wholesale concern that sells 900 40-quart cans of milk a day on the east side.

National Dairy Company, wholesale, which distributes from 200 to 300 cans a day.

New York Dairy Produce Company of Brooklyn, which distributes 300 to 400 cans of milk a day.

Zellner Brothers, Inc., of Brooklyn, which distributes 200 cans.

J. C. Rider & Co., distributing 200 cans.

High Ground Dairy Company of Brooklyn, distributing over seventy retail routes.

E. G. Haviland Company of Brooklyn, distributing over thirty retail routes, in addition to its wholesale business.

Ullman & Hauk, wholesalers, handling 500 cans a day.

Commissioner Dillon and the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League did not enter the conference until evening. Mr. Brill tried in vain to get them to leave Mr. Dillon's office on Franklin Street during the afternoon, but Commissioner Dillon said that he was "busy." When he did arrive at the Hotel Manhattan every one at the conference was in agreement on the full terms, and President Brill awaited only Mr. Dillon's sanction to telegraph word to the farmers to lift their boycott on New York milk. Accompanying Mr. Dillon were R. D. Cooper, Chairman of the Executive Committee and a New York milk producer; Albert Manning, F. H. Thomson, and Frank Sherman of the committee.

A short time after Mr. Dillon and the others arrived a disgusted distributer who had attended the conference all day came out of the room for a short time.

"Dillon is the only stumbling block," he said.

"What does he object to?" he was asked.

"To everything," he exclaimed.

This distributer said that it had turned out as all of the distributors had feared it would, that Mr. Dillon had made new demands when the distributers finally agreed to accede to his earlier demands for price increase and six months' contract, and that the dairy farmers seemed as anxious to accept the favorable agreement and renew shipments of milk to New York at once as the distributers were to have them do so.

Other persons who attended the conference and came out during its prolonged session said that Commissioner Dillon was insisting flat-footedly that the distributers give him a straight six months' contract at the full price without any reference to the Investigation Committee.

Commissioner Dillon himself had earlier suggested that just such an investigating committee be appointed and that each side abide by its decision. A TIMES reporter was present in the office yesterday when Mr. Dillon stated to a group of reporters that such a plan would be acceptable to himself and the Dairymen's League. He said that he had made a proposition the day before that such a committee be appointed. He hurried out of the Manhattan Hotel conference late last night with Mr. Cooper and said he would be back very soon, and was only going out to eat. He refused then to comment on his attitude. An hour and a half later he had not returned, and the wearied distributers upstairs were still waiting.

Late yesterday afternoon, before going to the Manhattan Hotel conference, Mr. Dillon said to reporters at his office that the situation was "the same as Thursday night"; that the milk fight was still deadlocked.

He was asked why he refused on behalf of the farmers to accept the offer of the dealers on Thursday, when they agreed to the full price increase for one month, pending an investigation, instead of six, as demanded by the league.

"The farmer is suspicious of the dealer, and I am suspicious of the dealer," he said. "In 1882 there was a similar fight known as the Orange County milk war. The dealers met the demands for a month, and by that time had created new sources of supply as far as 300 miles up-State, and reduced the price again."

FOOD BABIES CAN EAT.

Health Commissioner Suggests Temporary Substitutes for Milk.

Health Commissioner Emerson issued a statement last night under the heading, "Hints to Mothers During the Present Milk Strike," in which he said:

"No perfect substitute for breast milk is known. In the absence of, or with the diminished supply of the best substitute, cow's milk, the following suggestions are offered. It must be remembered that any substitute for cow's milk as an infants' food can be given only for a short time, and as a temporary measure. Continued use means injury to the child.

"In place of cow's milk the best temporary and practical substitute is condensed milk. This is marketed in two forms, sweetened and unsweetened variety. The latter is known as evaporated milk. Condensed milk is cow's milk which has been sterilized and reduced to about one-quarter of its volume. Various proportions of condensed milk and boiled water are necessary for different ages. The following proportions apply to sweetened milk:

Under three months of age.—1 teaspoonful of condensed milk to 2 to 4 ounces of boiled water or barley water.

Three to six months of age.—2 teaspoonfuls of condensed milk to 4 to 6 ounces of boiled water or barley water.

Six months of age.—2½ to 3 teaspoonfuls of condensed milk to 4 to 6 ounces of boiled water or barley water.

Nine to twelve months of age.—3 to 3½ teaspoonfuls of condensed milk to 8 to 9 ounces of boiled water or barley water.

"In using this condensed milk the teaspoon should be filled, and the surplus allowed to drip into the can, holding the teaspoon over the can for about two minutes. The can or bottle of condensed milk should be covered immediately after use and kept in the icebox.

"There are a large number of infant foods on the market which may be used for a short time as a milk substitute. Few, if any of them, can be recommended as permanent foods. Their use for a short period of time is not fraught with any special danger to the nutrition of the child. Many of these are prepared dried milk preparations, prepared from whole milk or condensed milk, to which sugar or some form of flour has been added. The market contains a variety of them. Other preparations contain malt, wheat, and flour, while others are composed almost entirely of starches. These various infant foods may be prepared with plain boiled water or barley water in various proportions, and the starchy foods may be prepared by the addition of condensed milk, evaporated milk, or the white of egg.

"Various forms of cereals, cream of wheat, wheatena, farina, hominy, oatmeal, may be used temporarily, adding thereto a pinch of salt, a little sugar, a small piece of butter, for children from 6 to 12 months of age. Cereal gruels must be cooked for at least two hours in a double boiler in order to make them thoroughly digestible.

"For albumen water; add the white of one fresh egg to a pint of cold boiled water; mix thoroughly, but do not beat. A pinch of sugar may be added to flavor. Soft-boiled two-minute eggs or coddled eggs may be used toward the end of the first year. A coddled egg is prepared by placing the egg in boiling water removing the same from the fire, and allowing the egg to remain in the water for from seven to eight minutes.

"After the seventh month babies may be given zwieback, toast, stale bread crumbs, whole wheat crackers, graham cracking, and toward the end of the first year a thin layer of butter may be used. Broths of various kinds, mutton, veal, chicken, beef, may be used. Use one pound of lean, finely chopped meat to a pint of cold water, add a pinch of salt, cook for two hours over a slow fire, down to one-half pint, adding water if necessary; skim off the fat, and strain through cloth.

"Children toward the end of the first year may be given vegetables in the form of puree or vegetable soup. Carrots and spinach are useful. Take a handful of spinach, two medium carrots, and a small beet and chop fine, add to one quart of water, boil slowly for two hours, strain, and add enough boiled water to make a quart.

"For expressed beef juice, take a half pound to a pound of round steak, cut thick, boil slowly, press juice out by means of a meat press or lemon squeezer. This gives from two to four ounces of juice, or from four to eight tablespoonfuls; add a pinch of salt. This may be given cool or warm, and with the addition of boiled water or barley water if desired.

"A judicious use of the above-noted foods will tide over the nutrition of the child for a temporary period. Orange juice should be given to all children under two who have artificial food or pasteurized milk for the main article of their diet."

SHOTS FIRED IN MILK STRIKE.

Sheriffs Quell Conflicts Due to Efforts to Make Shipments.

Conflicts between farmers who are enthusiastic supporters of the Dairymen's League plan to boycott the milk distributers and those who are willing to sell their product on the distributers' terms, in which shots were fired and Sheriffs and their Deputies were needed to stop the frays, were reported in dispatches to THE TIMES last night from various milk producing centres.

From no place was it reported that the spirit of the farmers was waning and the Borden offer of the league price for short-term contracts failed to bring more milk to the stations.

A break in the deadlock in Newark was expected to result from the offer of the Newark Milk and Cream Company to pay the price demanded by the league for six months, provided the league would consent to a later reduction in price to that paid by the Borden company should the strike prove unsuccessful.

Among other reports received were these:

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—An armed Deputy Sheriff guarding a truckload of milk on the road between Chester and Goshen today fired into a threatening crowd of farmers surrounding the truck. The bullet wounded Charles Russell, 16 years old, in the hand.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—The situation here is becoming so strained that the Beakes Creamery at Coldenham and Montgomery has called on Sheriff Hallock for protection to men and property. One of the Sheriff's men found a deputy standing guard over sixty quarts of milk with two revolvers. More than fifty masked men were trying to dump the milk. The Sheriff induced the mob to disperse. The milk driver had fired once in the air to frighten the men away, but they closed in on him and he had clubbed one with the butt of his revolver. The masked men were all well-to-do farmers.

DELHI, N. Y.—Local dairymen met Borden's offer of the league price for October by delivering less milk to distributers than on any previous day this week. Open-air rallies of farmers were held in many towns of the county, and an auto parade of 200 cars carrying the Chamber of Commerce of Walton and Delhi, the two principal towns, crossed the county from end to end, stopping and addressing farmers' meetings at a dozen places.

NEWTON, N. J.—When Thomas C. Lindsley, a farmer near here, sent a wagon load of milk to the station for shipment today he was intercepted by pickets, who dumped the contents of fifteen cans into the road.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—No further cases were reported in Dutchess County today of milk being dumped by members of the Dairymen's League, but, despite the absence of violence, there was little change in the amount of milk shipped to New York tonight.

STATE ADJOURNS INQUIRY.

Deputy Attorney General Sees Possibility of a Settlement.

Attorney General Woodbury yesterday began an investigation of charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade brought against the Dairymen's League and big city distributers, and then adjourned it in the hope that both sides might, by composing their differences, bring the milk controversy to an end before Tuesday morning, the date set for the resumption of the inquiry.

Although Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, conducting the investigation for Mr. Woodbury, carefully refrained from making predictions, it was reported after the brief session that he had received information leading him to believe that it might not be necessary to press the countercharges brought by the farmers and the distributers. Each accuses the other of acts in violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law, which, if proved true, would mean that the case would have to be taken before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lewis made it plain yesterday, after witnesses in the proceedings before William N. Dykman, referee, had attacked the Dairymen's League and John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets

PRESIDENT HAPPY OVER HIS TRIP WEST

Omaha's Welcome Delights Him and He Remarks on Its Spontaneity.

FRIENDS CLAIM NEBRASKA

Predict Benefit to the Democratic Campaign Beyond the Alleghanies—President to Speak Again Today.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, CRESTLINE, Ohio, Oct. 6.—President Wilson left Omaha last night on his return to Long Branch, wholly satisfied with his visit to Nebraska. He will reach Shadow Lawn at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon will address the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and a group of Progressives led by Hugh Gordon Miller of New York.

At Malta, Ill., this morning a small group of women had gathered to greet the President. As Mr. Wilson appeared on the platform one woman cried "I like you, but I'm going to vote for Mr. Hughes."

Instantly a heated controversy arose. Five or six other women assailed the Hughes supporter with such remarks as, "What are you talking about? Wilson is the best," and "The rest of us are for Wilson." The President laughed, and holding out his hand, begged for peace.

"Ladies, ladies," he said, "I don't believe you realize how embarrassing this is for me."

With the exception of the gathering at Clinton, Iowa, the crowds that met the President on his return trip today were small. His itinerary on the way home had not been extensively advertised, and he spent most of the day resting from his exertions of yesterday.

At Chicago a few hundred enthusiasts met the train, among them Governor Dunne and Senator Walsh. The Governor assured Mr. Wilson that he would carry Illinois, and that the vote of the women would be solidly Democratic.

The President's advisers are very optimistic as a result of his reception all through the Middle West. Although he made no political speeches, they believe that his journey will serve to put new confidence into the whole Democratic campaign west of the Alleghanies.

They are now positive that Nebraska will give the President its electoral vote. Among the thousands that filled Omaha yesterday, a good percentage came from distant parts of the State and from neighboring States, and the Democratic leaders are depending on the spread of yesterday's enthusiasm through that whole section of the country.

One thing that has been most marked, they say, is that even in the sections where the population is largely of German descent the President was greeted with the same cordiality and enthusiasm as in places where other stocks predominate.

The President himself was delighted with the great welcome accorded him. He remarked frequently on the wholesomeness and spontaneity of his reception yesterday. The President is returning convinced that he has a good chance of carrying several Middle Western States hitherto thought certainly Republican.

Mr. Wilson has received many congratulations on his selections for the committee to observe the effect of the 8-hour law. In choosing the appointees he is understood to have tried to obtain the benefit of three widely diversified points of view. General Goethals is regarded as an executive of wide experience and thorough knowledge of big affairs. Mr. Clark, the President's advisers say, has the advantage of personal acquaintance with the point of view of the railway workers, as he was once a railroad employe himself. Since then, on the Interstate Commerce Commission, he has had an opportunity to gain expert information about the wider phases of railway operation. For Mr. Rublee, it is known, the President has a deep respect. He regards him as a man with a keen analytical mind and progressive spirit, which should be of much service to the committee in reaching its conclusions.

At Shadow Lawn, in his speech tomorrow, the President is expected to turn once more to the direct discussion of political questions, which he avoids on his journeys.

In his speech the President intends continuing the political argument begun at Shadow Lawn last Saturday before the young Democratic voters. He is known to believe that the coming election will be decided by independents, and, therefore, tomorrow he will make an especial appeal to them. The President will seek to show that because of its legislative achievements of the last three years the Democratic Party more than the Republican Party deserves the support of Progressive and independent voters.

WILSON PILGRIMAGE TODAY.

Business, Professional, and College Men, Mooss, and Women.

Several hundred business and professional men will make a pilgrimage to Shadow Lawn today to greet President Wilson and listen to an address by him. They will be joined by delegations from the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League; by Progressives, led by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, and prominent women supporters of the President. The Chairman of the entire visiting body is Irving Fisher, head of the Department of Political Economy at Yale. He will deliver an address.

The delegations from this city will leave the Pennsylvania Station on a special train at 1 P. M. The round trip will be $1. Other trains will carry pilgrims from points in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

SAYS WILSON IS MISQUOTED

Suffragist Corrects a Statement from Democratic Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A charge that Democratic headquarters at New York falsely quoted President Wilson on the suffrage question in a recent circula was made in a statement issued today by Miss Lucy Burns of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, he said:

"The circular, which contains a quotation from an official White House bulletin given to the press on Oct. 6, 1915, when President Wilson went to New Jersey to vote for State suffrage, makes him say that he believed in woman suffrage for the 'women of the nation.' What he did say was for the 'women of the State.'"

HUGHES MONEY AT WALDORF

Wilson Bettor Puts Out $32,000 at Seven to Ten.

There has been considerable talk lately about a lot of Hughes money lying about in the Waldorf awaiting takers. The other day a man who was sitting in the corridor adjoining Peacock Alley announced that he had $200 to place on Hughes at odds of 2 to 1, but when a man sitting not far away sent a third man to him with a $100 bill, the first man recanted and left the hotel.

Yesterday an Ohio man went around to a broker's office in the Waldorf with a roll of money and later announced that he had succeeded in placing $32,000 on Wilson at odds of 7 to 10.

The election betting odds in the financial district yesterday indicated that Hughes supporters were less sure than a week ago. Hughes money was offered at 9 to 5, against the 2 to 1 figure which brought about considerable betting in the last week of September.

More attention was paid to separate States. A bet of $10,000 to $7,000 that Hughes would carry Ohio was reported and odds of 1 to 3 were quoted by Republicans that they would win New Jersey. E. J. Stokes, on the Curb, said he had $1,000 to bet against $700 that Hughes would carry New York State. The day's bets were small with growing inclination to wait for a c learer insight into the situation.

PROGRESSIVES WIN 8 PLACES ON BALLOT

Republican State Committee Yields and Names of Electors Will Appear.

BACKDOWN BY OLD GUARD

Whitman and Parsons Counsel Move in Interest of Party Harmony.

The Progressives have won their fight and eight members of Colonel Roosevelt's third party will be included among the Hughes electors whose names are to appear in the Republican column on the New York Presidential ballot. The deadlock was broken and the differences settled the way the Progressives wanted them settled at a meeting of the Republican State Committee yesterday.

It is generally understood that it was pressure brought to bear by Governor Whitman and Republican National Committeeman Herbert Parsons which forced a settlement involving a complete backdown on the part of a number of Republican Old Guard bosses—among these some of Governor Whitman's political allies—who were averse to including a single Progressive in the list of Republican electors. Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made a mild protest against any concession to the Progressives beyond the six places he had been willing to give them all along, but he finally yielded.

William C. Hecht, Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District in Manhattan, and Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn A. W. Voorhies, retired to make room for the two additional Progressive electors. Mr. Hecht was an elector from the Eighteenth District. Commissioner Voorhies had been designated from the Eighth.

The Progressive substitutions were made from a list sent to Republican State headquarters by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee. Here are the Progressives on the Perkins list and the districts they will represent:

3d—ERNEST CAWCROFT of Chautauqua.
7th—WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS of Kings.
8th—JOHN GERDES of Kings.
11th—HENRY L. STODDARD of Richmond.
12th—WALTER A. JOHNSON of Westchester.
16th—BEVERIDGE C. DUNLOP of Rockland.
18th—WILLIAM L. RANSOM of New York.
20th—OSCAR S. STRAUS of New York.

All the Progressives named are men who took an active part in the 1912 campaign, and who have been active in Bull Moose affairs since.

Public Service Commissioner Straus rolled up a big vote as the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912. Mr. Cawcroft, a magazine writer, was candidate for State Treasurer on the Bull Moose ticket in that year. William Hamlin Childs has been Chairman of the Kings County Progressive Committee and, being a wealthy man, has been a liberal contributor to the party funds. Judge William L. Ransom of the City Court has been one of the principal platform builders of the Progressives. Walter A. Johnson is Progressive State Chairman and John Gerdes Secretary of the Progressive State Committee.

One inducement brought to bear by the Progressives in their effort to force the hand of the Republicans was that it was essential at this particular time to create a strong appearance of Republican-Progressive harmony to offset the effect of the pilgrimage to Shadow Lawn, scheduled for today, of the entire insurgent wing of the Progressive Party in this State, headed by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, of which the Democratic National Committee will be sure to make the most in its publicity campaign.

The question whether a meeting of the Progressive State Committee should be called to indorse the Republican ticket, thereby securing for the Progressives a separate column on the Presidential ballot, still remains open. George W. Perkins said last night that he would confer with State Chairman Johnson regarding this matter today.

8-HOUR LAW WON KENNEDY.

Ohio Ex-Republican Tells Why He Will Support President Wilson.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 6.—James Kennedy, the former Republican Congressman who for four successive terms represented McKinley's old district and is now supporting President Wilson, has given out a statement setting forth his reasons for his course.

"I think that the Congressional action taken when the Adamson bill was passed is altogether the best piece of legislation that has been enacted by Congress during my lifetime," he says. "It recognises completely, for the first time, the right of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution to fully and completely regulate the nation's great highways.

"Our 'Invisible Government' is insulting the intelligence of the American people when it, by all its special pleaders attempts, by appeals to prejudice, tell us that there were some questions in dispute about the regulation of the railroads between the public trustees and the public servants which ought to be submitted to arbitration, and I say again that the President's attitude was magnificent when he said to both of these parties: 'This is the public's own business, and the people by their legislative agents shall act on this matter.'

"It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to abandon the party with which I have been affiliated all my life, but a sense of duty compels me to take the position I have just indicated. I shall vote for Woodrow Wilson for President solely because he recognized fully the fact that the great instruments of interstate commerce should be regulated by the people acting through Congress, and not by a labor union and an association of railroad Presidents."

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Hand tailored throughout when we state hand tailored

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SEABURY AROUSES THE LONG ISLANDERS

Motors Through Nassau County, Speaking to Crowds in a Dozen Villages.

QUESTIONED ON SUFFRAGE

Attacks Whitman Administration and Albany Political Rings and Eulogizes President Wilson.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, went through Nassau County in an automobile yesterday speaking in a dozen villages and towns. He accused the Whitman administration of gross waste and extravagance, and promised if elected to give a clean and efficient business administration. Parts of his speeches were devoted to development of the Long Island waterway system in connection with the Jamaica Bay improvement.

When the Seabury party arrived at Rockville Centre it was met by Dr. Philip A. Brennan, Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, and J. S. Dowling, who opposed Brennan at the primaries. At Lynbrook a delegation of woman suffragists met the candidate and questioned him on his attitude toward equal suffrage.

He told them he was in favor of political equality, and believed that women who pay taxes especially should have a voice in running the Government. He said he did not know if they could do any particular good, but at least they could not make matters worse than they were at present in Albany.

In several villages the local Democrats had arranged banner raisings and bands were out. Mr. Seabury's first stop was at Mineola, where about 300 persons greeted him in the public square. He was accompanied by ex-Representative Lathrop Brown, who has been renominated by the Democrats of Suffolk and Nassau Counties, and by George Goodale, candidate for State Senator.

Mr. Seabury was applauded when he said the present State administration had been marked by extravagance, wastefulness, and disorder. He assailed the imposition of the direct tax of $18,000,000 as a blunder. He said there was no need of a tax on incomes of $1,500 or $2,000. If elected he said he would insist on the preparation of a State budget. Under the present administration he said, appropriation bills were made up in secret and not discussed openly. The State departments, he said, were now run by politicians and political rings, and he promised if elected to clean them out.

The nominee aroused his audience to enthusiasm when he declared he favored the proposed inland waterways project to connect Jamaica and Peconic bays.

The campaign party visited Oyster Bay, the home of Colonel Roosevelt, but Mr. Seabury did not mention him. He was received there by ex-Senator Thomas H. O'Keefe and Maurice Townsend, who introduced him to the villagers.

At Lynbrook and Valley Stream Mr. Seabury eulogized President Wilson.

"When the President took office," he said, "the country was in the midst of an industrial depression. Now labor is profitably employed, capital has found opportunity for profitable investment, and private monopoly is restrained. The best guarantee of prosperity at home and peace abroad is the re-election of President Wilson."

Mr. Seabury went to Inwood, Cedarhurst, and the Rockaways in the afternoon. Today he will tour Suffolk County.

William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, could not accompany Mr. Seabury because of illness.

Rube Marquard for Wilson.

Rube Marquard, upon whom many Brooklyn fans are relying to pitch the Dodgers to victory over the Red Sox, visited the headquarters of the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and told "Big Bill" Edwards, the National President Wilson were going to win this

both the Brooklyns and

After the world's series Rube said he proposed to go on the stump for the President and get a number of other players to aid him. Winter Russell, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the league, has signed up Marquard for a series of talks in various parts of the city following the world's series.

NEW PRESIDENT INSTALLED.

Dartmouth Inaugurates E. M. Hopkins as Its Eleventh Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 6.—Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins was today inaugurated as Dartmouth's eleventh President. The inaugural ceremonies opened with morning prayers in the Rollins Memorial Chapel. Professor John King Lord conducted the services. After the exercises the academic procession formed at the south end of the campus and proceeded to Webster Hall, where the formal inauguration took place.

The Senior Marshal headed the line of march, followed by the senior class in caps and gowns; the Grand Marshal, Dean Craven Laycock; President Hopkins, with Governor R. H. Spaulding of New Hampshire, the Governors' staff and Council; the delegates, alumni, and student body.

At the Webster Hall exercises Dean Laycock presided, and introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Francis Brown, President of Union Theological Seminary, who for the trustees presented the charter to President Hopkins. Ex-President Ernest Fox Nichols then handed down the Wheelock succession to the new President.

A letter from President Emeritus William Jewett Tucker, in which he extended to the new executive his heartiest congratulations, was read by Dean Laycock. Salutations to the President then were delivered by Governor Spaulding, Charles Alexander Richmond, Chancellor of Union College; Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College; Charles Darwin Adams, and Thomas Cotton. These speeches were followed by the inaugural address of President Hopkins.

The inaugural luncheon followed the Webster Hall exercises. Speeches were made by President Garfield of Williams, President King of Oberlin, Dean Jones of Yale, and several Dartmouth alumni.

The inaugural ceremonies closed with the traditional observance of Dartmouth night. The student body and alumni joined in a torchlight procession which circled in and out among the trees on the campus. The crowd marched to the house of the new President and cheered him.

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MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH

"The Great Novel of the War."—"A War Epic"

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

BARNES IS HOPEFUL OVER OKLAHOMA

Albany Leader and Former Congressman McGuire See State For Hughes.

NEGROES VOTE THIS YEAR

Grandfather Clause Elimination Encourages Republicans at Headquarters.

The ten electoral votes of Oklahoma, which up to the present has been a safely Democratic State, may be cast for Charles E. Hughes, according to William Barnes. Oklahoma has voted in only two Presidential elections since it gained Statehood. Both in 1908 and in 1912 it gave a Democratic majority. In 1908 Bryan carried Oklahoma over Taft by 11,848 votes. In 1912 Oklahoma gave Wilson 119,156 votes to 99,786 for Taft.

The optimistic forecast made by Mr. Barnes has been echoed in reports received at Republican headquarters recently. Ex-Congressman Bird S. McGuire, who was a Delegate at Large from Oklahoma to the Republican National Convention, visited Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday and told Mr. Willcox that the Oklahoma Republicans felt that they might land their State in the Hughes column.

Oklahoma, like many other Southern States, had a so-called "grandfather clause" in its Constitution which prevented most of its negro population from voting. Following a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court this clause was eliminated by a referendum which in itself was regarded as partially a Republican victory because of the solid opposition of the Democratic organization in Oklahoma against the proposed amendment.

Mr. Barnes is hopeful of a big victory for Mr. Hughes. He believes that Hughes will carry every Northern State, and that Kentucky and Missouri this year have strong Republican leanings.

The Albany leader, who never was on very cordial terms with Mr. Hughes when he was Governor, expressed the opinion that he would carry this State by 200,000. While not actively identified with the State campaign and apparently taking interest in the fight only as a Republican in the ranks, Barnes was active in the fight for Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France in the Republican primaries, and is pretty closely in touch with the situation throughout the State.

Mr. Barnes said he believed Governor Whitman would carry the State too.

NEW BLACKMAIL CHARGES.

Indictments Found Against Six Members of Gang on West's Story.

Five men and one woman were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on testimony given by Edward R. West, Vice-President of the C. D. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company, who was blackmailed out of $15,000 by the gang that has been operating throughout the country. Four of those indicted were Buda Godman, alias Alice Williams; William Butler, Homer T. French, and James Christian. The names of the others were not made public because they are not under arrest.

Two indictments were found against each of the accused men, one charging personation of Government officials and the other conspiracy to defraud. Buda Godman was accused only of conspiring to defraud.

West repeated to the Grand Jurors his story that Buda Godman, posing as a convent girl of respectable family, induced him to travel with her from Chicago to this city. While they were together in a hotel three of the defendants forced their way into the room and threatened to arrest West on a charge of violating the Mann Act.

West said he would not have submitted to the extortion if Buda Godman had not feigned hysteria and pleaded with him, saying that exposure would kill her parents.

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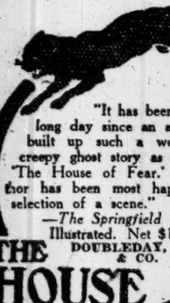

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REDMOND ASSAILS IRISH CONSCRIPTION

Calls It a Base Political Device of Men Who Want to Injure Ireland.

CAUTIONS ERIN TO BE SANE

Way to Get Recruits There Is to Appease Inflamed Feeling, Leader Asserts.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Oct. 6.—In a notable address to his constituents here this afternoon, John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in Parliament, declared that, despite the recent rebellion, "with all its inevitable aftermath of brutalities, stupidities, and inflamed passions," home rule for Ireland is safe if Ireland remains sane.

Mr. Redmond also declared that conscription could never be forced upon Ireland, adding:

"I cannot bring myself to believe that, malign though the influences at work are, the Government will be insane enough to challenge a conflict with Ireland on this subject. Conscription for Ireland, far from helping the army and the war, would be the most fatal thing that could happen.

"It would be resisted in every village in Ireland. Its attempted enforcement would be a scandal which would ring round the world. It would produce no additional men."

Continuing, the Irish Parliamentary leader said:

"The mere threat is paralyzing recruiting, which, mark you, is not dead, as some people say. The latest figures, indeed, show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September 6,000 recruits were received.

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive by any and every means bad blood between the two countries, in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule act. But, whatever the motive back of the proposal may be, it will never be carried through the House of Commons as long as the Irish Party remains as it is today—united and entitled to speak for Ireland.

"The way to continue to get recruits is far different. Appease the inflamed feeling in Ireland. Withdraw martial law. Make it plain that the Defense of the Realm act will be administered, not as it is being administered now in different parts of Ireland, but in the same spirit as it is administered in England, Scotland, and Wales. Treat prisoners arrested during the rising as political prisoners. Put an end to insults and attacks upon Ireland and recognize generally what she has done.

"On these lines the Government may succeed in recruiting, even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin, and disaster."

Mr. Redmond said it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. The Lloyd George plan which was favored was for the limited period of the war, he continued, its object being to give twenty-six counties an opportunity of inducing the other six counties to come in voluntarily after the war by an exhibition of successful, tolerant, sane government in the south and west. The moment an attempt was made to give this arrangement a complexion of permanency it was rejected. The speaker continued:

"The way this matter now stands is: The Home Rule act is on the statute books. The act which suspends its operation provides that if it is not put into operation before the war ends then it comes into operation automatically at the end of the war. Nothing has altered or can alter that unless it be a new act of Parliament. But it is true that the Government is pledged to introduce an amending bill when the act comes into operation. That bill must be considered on its merits when the time comes. Our hands are perfectly free.

"For my part, I desire a friendly, peaceful settlement with Ulster. We do not want to coerce any part of Ulster which is against coming in at first, but we will not tolerate the coercion of any part of Ulster that favors coming in at first. For my part, I would oppose a provision in the amending bill which provided for the permanent exclusion of any portion of Ireland. For good or ill that scheme is dead.

"All through our history," he continued, "some malign influence has seemed ever at hand, just on the eve of victory, to dash the cup of comfort from the lips of Ireland, and unfortunately almost always that influence has come from Ireland herself."

The constitutional movement must continue, he declared. "It would be putting our people down as fools," he went on, "if it was seriously proposed that they abandon or break up that movement in favor of the insane ideals of those who have invited Ireland once again to have recourse to arms against the British Empire." It was impossible, however, he insisted, that the relations with the government could be as they were before, and the Irish Party now found itself absolutely in opposition to the coalition government, for it was face to face again with the Unionist stronghold in Dublin Castle. So far as the war was concerned, he said, Ireland's attitude was unchanged and she would do nothing calculated to postpone for one instant the victorious ending of the conflict.

"I appeal to the sane men of Ireland," he added, "to rally to protect her from the conspiracy of all that is fickle, foolish and irresponsible now on foot."

BROKERS' FISTS FLY IN CURB STOCK FEUD

Percy Guard Invades Street with Emma Shares to Sell and Fracas Follows.

BLOOD FLOWS, PRICE SOARS

Shorts Replenish Their Holdings, with Rice, Who Caused It All, Absent.

A fist fight on the Curb yesterday added fresh color to the deadlock existing between brokers who want to buy Emma Copper and Old Emma Leasing shares for delivery and other brokers who have stock, but who decline to sell. It happened when Percy Guard, a brother of William J. Guard, of the Metropolitan Opera House management, appeared with orders to sell several thousand shares. Mr. Guard's entrance into the market was unexpected, and when a scramble for the stock ensued some of the crowd became excited.

Chester Gumperts took exception to something done by a broker known to his associates as "the Butcher Boy" and laid his fist alongside the latter's ear, according to the story told afterward. Whereupon "the Butcher Boy," a large man, hit Gumperts hard enough to draw blood and stir the general excitement considerably higher. Mr. Guard stepped discreetly to one side, declaring that business could wait. It did wait until William Gallegher, the Curb pacifist, conducted Gumperts to a nearby office and calmed him.

Guard sold about 40,000 shares of Old Emma Leasing for cash from 67 to 75 cents a share, compared with a price of 50 cents a few days ago, and also disposed of 11,000 shares of Emma Copper from $3.25 to $3.75, thereby enabling some of the shorts to get stock for which they had been bidding urgently. Guard said the stock sold was his own and denied that George Graham Rice was letting go any of his shares at such a large profit.

Rice himself was absent from the Curb all day, apparently attending to legal matters connected with the District Attorney's office. It was reported on the Curb that a number of subpoenas had been served, but names were not mentioned. Rice's charge that nearly a score of Curb brokers had "bucketed" buying orders on the Emma shares led to a conference between him and District Attorney Swann Thursday. On charges made by Rice, it was said then, the subpoenas were to be issued.

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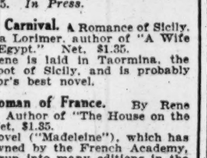

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MEXICAN BANK EDICT BEFORE COMMISSION

Carranza Decree, Against Which French and British Protest, Is Received.

URGE FAIRNESS TO ALIENS

Americans Say Future of Southern Republic Depends on It—Gen. Bliss Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—The American and Mexican Joint Commission has received a copy of the Carranza banking decree which has provoked diplomatic representations to the State Department at Washington from the French and English Ambassadors, on the ground that it would force out of business the Banco Nacional and the Bank of London and Mexico, the greatest two financial institutions in Mexico. The decree has been one of the most important subjects of discussion by the commission, and has resulted in strong representations by the American commissioners that the future of Mexico can be assured only by the equitable treatment of foreign interests. The text of the decree is as follows:

Whereas, First, the powers of Congresses have limitations resulting from the provisions in the Constitution, and all they may have done beyond such powers should be annulled.

Second, that the laws in accordance with which banks of issue have been established are contrary to the Constitution.

Third, that the applying thereto of the ordinary legislation would bring about the bankruptcy of the banks.

Fourth, that the bankruptcy of institutions of a public character such as banks necessitates the creation of a special council to take charge of the interests at stake, as representing the head of the Executive power.

All the laws, therefore, authorizing the establishment of banks of issue and the law on credits in accordance with which these institutions have monopolized the issue of paper money, have enjoyed judicial privileges and have been exempted from taxation are hereby abrogated.

A delay of sixty days is granted to the banks for them to increase their specie holdings to an amount equal to the notes issued by them. The Minister of Finances will appoint a special council for the regulation of institutions of credit. The council will include the representative (intervenor) of the Government, the manager of the bank, and a representative of the creditors. Until the latter has been appointed the procurator of the Republic or a substitute will fill these functions. The council will have power to watch over the specie, to fulfil every operation necessary for the preservation of the interests of the banks, and for the liquidation of banks which will not have increased their specie holdings to the extent above mentioned.

Both the Banco Nacional and the Bank of London and Mexico have been subjected to frequent raids since 1913, when General Huerta forced them to accept a large amount of his bonds under threat of hanging the managers at Chapultepec. Zapata and Villa made further incursions into the metallic reserves. Under the Carranza Administration the banks have been forced to accept fiduciary paper of the Government in exchange for drafts on American and European banks. The directors of both banks have been incarcerated several times and have been released only after peremptory demands from the British and French diplomatic representatives in Mexico City.

According to the Mexican banking laws under which the banks would have to settle up their business, it would be necessary for them to purchase silver pesos in the open market. The peso now is quoted in New York at 52, or 4 per cent. above par. Gold would be purchased at par, but the banks cannot make up more than half of their reserve of gold, whether bullion or coin. To make this purchase they would be forced to use Carranza paper, which is being quoted nominally at 2 cents on the dollar.

The Mexicans charge that the two banks constitute a money trust in Mexico, have been speculating in Mexican paper currency, and have entered upon a conspiracy to depreciate the Carranza paper currency. The French and British interests, on the other hand, point out that it was only natural that the notees issued by these banks and backed by the credit of the institution and a considerable metallic reserve should have been preferred by the public to the fiat paper with which the Carranza administration has flooded Mexico.

The Mexican Commissioners have informed the American section that it is the intention of General Carranza to supplement the present decree with provision for a complete reorganization of Mexican banking institutions. They have admitted that it is the purpose of the Government to abolish local banks of issue and to concentrate that business in some kind of an official bank. What the nature of the bank will be or what laws will be promulgated to govern it has not been plain to the American Commissioners.

It is expected that the Monetary Commission which was established in 1905 to administer a fund in banks in New York, London, and Paris, in such a manner as to maintain the value of the peso at par, will be made the basis of the new banking organization. The commission has been out of existence since the Madero administration used the $20,000,000, which was administered by it. Treasury promissory notes being substituted in order to make the books balance. The commission already has been revived by Carranza.

The Caja de Prestamos Para Fomento de la Agricultura y de Bras de Irrigacion, an official mortgage and loan bank, also will be incorporated in the new scheme, according to the Mexicans. This institution was used by Madero in a tentative plan for the distribution of lands to small holders. It was alleged at that time that the laws governing the institution were such that it was an easy matter for the faction in power to draw on the treasury indefinitely by purchasing lands at exorbitant prices and leaving them on the hands of the government.

The commissioners today continued their consideration of Mexican conditions in general as bearing on the border situation. No official statement was issued, and it was said that there had been no new developments about which the commissioners could talk.

Luis Cabrera and Alberto Pani, of the Mexican section, left for New York this afternoon. They will confer tomorrow with representatives of American mining companies interested in Mexico. Judge George Gray and Dr. John R. Mott left at the same time to spend the week-end at their homes.

When the commissioners meet Monday, Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the American army, who was summoned to New London to confer with the American members of the commission, is expected to be here. This second summoning of General Bliss is taken to indicate that the commissioners expect to devote the early part of next week to detailed consideration of the various plans suggested for maintaining order along the border.

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The Army and Navy Department Committee of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations has just approved a budget of expenditures amounting to $130,000, to cover its work among the troops on the Mexican border from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

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Contributions received in the Summer met the heavy initial expenses in July and August. Plans to provide cash for the new budget will be made at once. Many State committees of the association are co-operating with the Army and Navy Department in New York, raising money to maintain work among the troops of their own States in the camps where buildings have been erected and equipped.

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SEEK $843,778 DRAWN FROM MILLS & GIBB

Receivers Will Try to Recover Money Evans Is Charged with Using to Pay His Debts.

TO REORGANIZE THE FIRM

Holding Company, It Is Said, Will Take Over Dry Goods Business When Its Assets Are Sold.

Receivers Martindale and Poor for the wholesale dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb were authorized by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday to take any steps they deemed advisable to recover money belonging to the firm that it was alleged was spent by William T. Evans, the firm's President and Treasurer, for the settlement of his personal debts. The action of the court was based on a petition filed by the receivers which set forth that the total amount of money taken from the firm for this purpose was $843,778. This sum was paid out on 123 checks which were appended to the petition.

Among the amounts paid out and those who received them were: George Inness, Jr., $15,160; Pottsberg, Boeling & Co., $50,000; J. Brooks Nickels, $12,800; Bowery Savings Bank, $55,000; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $39,580; Gertrude Evans Price, $11,950; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $38,000; Receiver of Taxes, $57,000; A. L. Mordecai & Son, $31,000; Sheldon Hopkins, executor, $32,000; the Germania Life Insurance Company, $33,000, and the West Side Construction Company, $5,000.

The checks were drawn, according to the petition, between Oct. 11, 1910, and last May, when the receivers were appointed. The receivers pointed out that Sections 29 and 70 of the Stock Corporation law of this State and Section 48 of the Corporation law of New Jersey, where Mr. Evans lived, prohibited the making of loans to Directors and stockholders, and held them liable for loans made in violation of these sections. It was alleged in the petition that the persons and firms who received the checks from Mr. Evans had notice of the fact that they were drawn against the account of Mills & Gibb, and it was thought the receivers relied on this in undertaking litigation looking toward the recovery of the amounts paid.

The sum of $843,778, the petition said, did not include any of the large payments made in connection with the purchase of real estate. No particulars were given concerning the value received for the expenditure of the money, but much, it was reported, was used in carrying real estate which Mr. Evans subsequently turned over to the receivers. Malcolm R. Lawrence, counsel for the Directors of Mills & Gibb, estimated the value of the equity in this property to be close to $1,100,000. When this estimate was made it was also estimated that Mr. Evans owed the firm between $700,000 and $900,000. The precise figures as ascertained by the receivers showed that this estimate was correct.

Ephraim A. Karelson, counsel for the three creditors who filed the petition in the bankruptcy proceedings, said last night:

"I know that Mr. Evans never meant to do anything wrong. He was one of the big stockholders of the concern and was the biggest loser. He has lost everything."

Earlier in the day Judge Mayer signed an order directing the receivers to sell all the right, title and interest, merchandise, bills receivable, personal and real property, and everything else at 285 Fourth Avenue, the headquarters of the firm of Mills & Gibb, at noon on Nov. 15. The realty is to be sold subject to all incumbrances and mortgages. Two days after the sale the bids will be submitted for confirmation or rejection. The real estate is at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street and is subject to two mortgages, one for $400,000 and the other for $350,000, on which $50,000 has been paid.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, and Edmund S. Twining of Clarence Whitman & Co., Chairmen of the Noteholders' Committee and the General Creditors' Committee, made this statement:

While the decree entered by Judge Mayer today, in the matter of Mills & Gibb, directs a public sale of all the assets of that company on Nov. 15, the committees representing a large majority of the note and merchandise creditors have approved a plan of reorganization which will be submitted to the creditors during the coming week. The business of Mills & Gibb is a large one and both committees believe that with proper and economical management, which has already been assured, the business will prove to be most successful. It is the intention of the committees that a bid will be made for the assets as a going concern at the sale, and it is confidently expected that the business will be continued. There is in our opinion hardly a remote possibility that the business will be liquidated. We confidently expect that by Dec. 1 a reorganized company will have acquired the assets of Mills & Gibb, and will continue the business.

Malcolm R. Lawrence of 60 Broadway, counsel for several of the former Directors of the firm, and personal counsel to Mr. Evans, said last night that the sale of the stocks, real estate and other assets of the bankrupt concern should be interpreted as clearing the way for a complete reorganization of the company.

"A new company will be formed," said Mr. Lawrence, "and the business carried on as a going concern."

Mr. Lawrence said he was unable to affirm or deny reports in circulation that members of the Pratt family of Brooklyn closely affiliated with the Standard Oil Company would assist in putting the reorganized company on its feet.

It was intimated by persons familiar with the situation that the proposed reorganization, the plan of which it was said last night would be made public next week, would take the form of a holding corporation as was the case in the Claflin and Greenhut businesses. The corporation which is to be formed will probably make a bid at next month's sale for the entire business. According to a report heard yesterday, the new corporation will be known as the M. G. Company, and the notes to be given in connection with the reorganization will be indorsed by it.

ROFRANO ON TRIAL MONDAY.

Must Answer to Charge of Murdering Glamari—Two More Indicted.

Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, under indictment jointly with Joseph Brondini for the murder of Michael Glamari, a political lieutenant of Thomas Foley in the Second Assembly District, will be placed on trial separately on Monday, before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. It is believed that the trial will require three weeks. Brondini will be tried immediately after.

The Grand Jury indicted two men yesterday in connection with the Glamari case, one of whom is known as Salvatore Curica. The name of the other man was suppressed, as he has not been arrested. Both were indicted for murder in the first degree. Curica is charged with having brought Gaetano Montimagno, now in the Sing Sing death house, from Brooklyn to kill Glamari.

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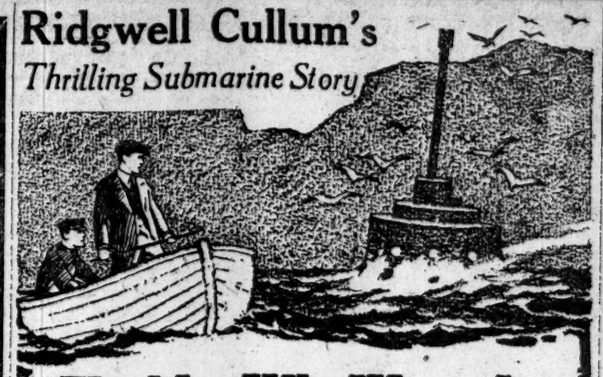

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—Pilgrim's Progress.

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CARLSTROM GOES UP 16,000 FEET IN TEST

Attempts Altitude Record in a Triplane While Waiting for Chicago-New York Machine.

COLD STOPS HIS WATCH

May Make His 900-Mile Non-Stop Flight as an Officer of Army Reserve Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Victor Carlstrom, who will attempt a non-stop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York for THE TIMES, was again unable today to try out the machine in which he will make the flight.

The big aeroplane, an improved and enlarged specimen of the Curtiss Model R, stood all day in front of the hangars on the Curtiss Aviation Field outside of Buffalo while mechanics went over all of it, testing every wire and every clamp in the planes, every detail of the machinery. The intense strain to which the aeroplane will be subjected in the flight from Chicago makes it necessary to see that there is no chance of a weakness anywhere which might be unnoticed in a shorter flight, but which on a prolonged strain such as the trip involves would, perhaps, result in defeating the purpose of the flight if not in more serious consequences.

While waiting for the machine to be made ready Carlstrom made a flight this afternoon in the triplane speed scout which is being tested here. His original intention had been to try for a new altitude record, but as the triplane has at present a fuel capacity of only ten gallons it was decided to give up this attempt until a larger tank could be installed.

A large gallery of spectators was on hand. An oxygen tank had been provided to assist the aviator in the rarefied air of the upper regions. Late in the afternoon Carlstrom made an experimental ascent, and rose to a height of 16,000 feet in twenty-four minutes. The little triplane, presenting less than a quarter of the surface of the Model R biplanes, was speedily lost to the sight of most of the spectators and many of them had hoped that a new record might have been established after all. But Carlstrom's furthest up was about 2,000 feet below the American altitude record and 8,300 feet lower than the mark set by Harry Hawker in England since the published list was compiled. Even so, he went so high that his wrist watch stopped from the cold when he was part way up and started again when he once more descended into warmer regions.

It is expected that the finishing touches will have been put on the biplane and the motor will have been tuned up in time for Carlstrom to make a test flight at the aviation field early tomorrow afternoon. The first flight will be made with the extra centre panel which was added to the wings of this particular machine, increasing their spread from 45 to 60 feet. This extra panel was put on for some projected experiments in time endurance flights with five passengers, and these experiments probably will be performed with this machine after the flight from Chicago to New York. But the Curtiss engineers think that it may slow up the machine by as much as five miles an hour, and, consequently, after the aeroplane has been thoroughly tested this panel will be removed and experiments will be made to see if the shorter wings will not serve the present purpose.

Army officers who are engaged in forming the aerial reserve are anxious to induce Carlstrom to accept a commission in the reserve. Such an appointment, it is understood, would involve two weeks of active service each year, and for the other fifty weeks Carlstrom would be free for his ordinary work with the Curtiss plant.

Captain V. E. Clark of the Bureau of Aviation was in Buffalo today and Carlstrom asked him about details of reserve duty. It is possible that if fuller information is furnished to the aviator and the Curtiss company in the next few days Carlstrom may make the Chicago-New York flight as an officer.

Among the spectators at the aerodrome today was Lieutenant Theodore Marburg, Jr., son of the former Minister to Belgium, who was injured in France while in the Flying Corps of the British Army. He was accompanied by his wife, who before her marriage was the Baroness Gesselle de Vavario. Mrs. Marburg made a flight in one of the Curtiss school machines under the pilotage of Phil Rader.

MAY MARK AERIAL HIGHWAY.

Aero Club Would Make Carlstrom's Route a Permanent One.

If Victor Carlstrom is successful in the Chicago-New York flight steps will be taken to commemorate the opening of the 900-mile aerial highway between the two cities. The route selected for THE TIMES flight will be made a permanent aerial highway with landing places and supply stations at Cleveland, Jamestown, Elmira, Binghamton, Port Jervis, Paterson and Governor's Island.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Chairman of the Aeronautical Map and Landing Places Committee of the Aero Club of America, will be in charge of establishing the permanent highway. The Chambers of Commerce of the various cities mentioned will be communicated with and asked to provide fields which may be used as landing places for aviators making the voyage between Chicago and New York. These fields will be equipped with hangars, supply depots, and in some cases where the field is some distance from the city, with accommodations for the aviators so that they may spend the night with their machines.

It is also planned to establish aerial post offices at the fields so that the service may be developed and become a permanent adjunct of the Post Office Department.

As night flying has been necessary in Europe for some time and has been successfully demonstrated here by Lawrence B. Sperry, the aviator and inventor, it is proposed to equip the stations on the Chicago-New York route so that aviators may land and leave them at any time. Large searchlights will be placed at the limits of the fields to guide the pilots.

Sperry in his fifty-mile flight from Moriches to Amityville, L. I., used three fifty-candle power searchlights, which gave 40,000 candle power each through the use of parabolic reflectors. The lights were attached to the lower plane and could be controlled from the pilot's seat by turning knobs. In this way he was able to examine in detail the ground over which he flew. In addition, the tips of the wings carried the usual marine lights, red for port and green for starboard.

Among the members of the committee who will assist Admiral Peary in establishing the permanent aerial highway are Archer M. Huntington, Vice Chairman, and Bion J. Arnold, August Belmont, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Robert J. Collier, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Redmond Cross, Elbert H. Gary, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Otto H. Kahn, Thomas F. Ryan, Mortimer L. Schiff, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Rodman Wanamaker, Evert Jansen Wendell and Orville Wright.

Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright Company, the pioneer in the aviation field, yesterday commented on the proposed Chicago-New York flight and said that it would set a noteworthy mark in aerial transportation.

"THE TIMES is to be congratulated," he said, "on this encouragement to American aviation following the unprecedented success of the race around Manhattan Island under its auspices, when every machine entered completed the flight. It is very natural that the proposed attempt to more than double the present long-distance non-stop cross-country record should attract wide attention as a feat.

"The practical side of the flight, however, and its serious commercial application, is the one which will be considered as of the greater interest and importance by the thinking public, by the military and naval authorities, by the Post Office Department and, perhaps, even by fast express interests. These are all awaiting the development of the aeroplane as a whole to a point where it is dependable on all occasions as is the motor car. If successful, the flight will be a noteworthy mark of progress in aerial navigation."

Says Wind Will Aid Carlstrom.

Augustus Post, who, with Alan R. Hawley, won the International Balloon Trophy in 1910, by a flight of 1,173 miles from St. Louis to Lake Sotogama, in Canada, said yesterday that Carlstrom probably would be favored by a wind that would add at least thirty miles an hour to his speed. He bases his conclusions on his own experiences in the same section of the country over which Carlstrom will fly.

"One of the most important elements in cross-country flying is that of navigation and the study of conditions which may add materially to the speed of an aeroplane flying at great heights," he said. "To people on the surface of the ground it is hardly conceivable that such great differences can exist as are actually found when navigating at a height of 10,000 or 15,000 feet. For instance, the wind on the surface may be blowing in one direction, while at an altitude of two miles the currents may be going in exactly the opposite direction.

"In the days of ballooning and the international races which were held in this country, three were started from St. Louis, and the balloons traveled in an easterly direction at an altitude of from about 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Sixty-four Ballons-Sondes were sent up from St. Louis in connection with the St. Louis Exposition by A. Lawrence Rotch, one of the foremost meteorologists in this country. They rose to a height of between 15,000 feet, and the highest as high as 49,000 feet. All went in an easterly direction, the speeds varying from thirty to fifty miles an hour. Two balloons reached the greatest velocity in November, at heights of about seven miles, traveling over 100 miles an hour. There is no doubt that this speed was greatly exceeded during the period of the highest altitudes. In general it may be said that if Carlstrom should fly at an altitude in the neighborhood of 10,000 feet he would have the advantage of the wind, that would add at least thirty miles an hour to his speed. During the balloon race of 1910 all the nine balloons kept a general eastern direction, seven of them landing near the Atlantic Coast—the Pommern, the winner, making 872 miles, landing at Long Branch, and the second, l'Isle de France, 866 miles, landing right near, and all the balloons showed an average speed of between twenty and thirty miles an hour.

"Messrs. Mix and Leblanc, representing France, took sights during the daytime and calculated their position by latitude and longitude. Future navigators in aeroplanes on long journeys, especially over the ocean, will have to devise some method of determining their exact location in a scientific manner, and, if possible, arrange for the observer to take sights for latitude and longitude with modified navigating instruments. The study of airology will open up new fields for scientific research which may be applied in a practical way, this new branch of science, dealing with the movements of currents of air at different altitudes, will be of the utmost importance to aerial navigation.

Hammond Congratulates Times.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless torpedo and a member of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, expressed his approval yesterday of the Chicago-New York flight. He has long been a practical worker in the field of aeronautics, and fully understands the magnitude of the flight and the problems to be met in its course.

"THE TIMES'S Chicago-New York flight is a most praiseworthy undertaking," he was quoted as saying. "It is most constructive, as it will foster military aviation as well as mail carrying by aeroplanes and aerial travel in general.

"American aeroplanes and models have been developed to where they can be used for commercial purposes, and anything that tends to this application is very welcome. This flight is in keeping with THE TIMES'S progressive attitude in aeronautics. While I do not know anything about it, still the idea persists that the thought way back in the heads of those promoting this flight is that the day is not far distant when the mail edition of THE TIMES will be delivered to all cities east of Chicago by aeroplane.

"The flight will be as remarkable for the manner in which it is done as for the distance covered. Flying by compass and map has not been done here to any extent, and Carlstrom's trip will be an excellent demonstration of that method which should be followed in all long-distance flights.

"THE TIMES is to be congratulated for its initiative in this flight, which will undoubtedly soon be emulated by others."

MAIL READY FOR CARLSTROM.

Chicago Postmaster Gets Order to Intrust It to Aviator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Postmaster Daniel A. Campbell of this city received today from the Post Office Department authority to dispatch mail by aeroplane on one experimental flight between Oct. 7 and Nov. 1 to be undertaken under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I received the authority today," said Postmaster Campbell, "and as soon as the aviator is ready I will give him the mail. I understand that the aeroplane is to be operated by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that he is on his way from New York to Chicago with mail for this city."

WILL TRY TO FLY ATLANTIC.

Swedish Aviator Coming to New York to Make Arrangements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—The National Tidende's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Swedish aviator, Captain Hugo Sundstedt, who for some months resided in Paris, will try to fly across the Atlantic. He has secured the support of Henri Farman, who regards Sundstedt as a first-class expert.

Sundstedt will go in the near future to New York, where he will personally superintend the construction of an aeroplane for the trip. It will be a Curtiss hydroaeroplane furnished with six motors of 200 horsepower each, able to fly thirty hours with three passengers. Sundstedt's route will be from Newfoundland to a point on the Irish coast.

New Hill Portrait for Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—An oil portrait of David Bennett Hill, Governor of New York for seven years, a term of service longer than that of any other Governor except Daniel D. Tompkins, has been added to the gallery of portraits of Governors in the Executive Chamber of the Capitol. The Hill portrait, the work of Morton H. Ely of New York, was presented by Peter J. Mainwiller, for many years private secretary to Governor Hill, and Judge Alton B. Parker, who are executors of the Hill estate.

NEW BOOKS.

The Fall Number of The New York Times Review of Books, tomorrow, will give a list of 500 new books, complete bibliography of the European war, articles on literary developments by authoritative writers, and news of authors and publishers from all literary centres.—Advt.

FOUR CITIES GREET WOMEN'S TRAIN

Rousing Receptions for Hughes Advocates Dispel the Chill of Chicago.

BIG CROWDS IN WATERLOO

More Than 8,000 Persons Hear Speakers — Street Meetings in Cedar Rapids, with No Heckling.

Special to The New York Times.

ON WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 6.—Rousing receptions in four cities today dispelled the gloom which settled upon the women campaigners for Hughes after the disappointing reception they had in Chicago. Moline, Rock Island, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo each tried today to outdo the others in the cordiality of its welcome to the votegetters from the East, and for the first time the trip looked more like a political venture than a social tour.

Moline turned out strongly at 7 A. M. to greet the campaigners. A band paraded the length of the train playing feverishly until Mayor Martin A. Carlsen reached the station. He welcomed the campaigners and told them the keys of the city were theirs.

Speeches were made at the station by Miss Frances Keller and Miss Elizabeth Freeman and then motor loads of orators were dispatched to the schools of the city to explain to the school children and their preceptors the virtues of Mr. Hughes.

Other orators addressed big crowds at strategic points.

After a stay of two hours the women drove in automobiles to Rock Island, where they received another enthusiastic greeting. Two street meetings were largely attended, and 1,500 persons jammed the Spencer Square Theatre to hear Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Annie Peck, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, and Mrs. William Severin, President of the Illinois Women's Association, who will go with the campaigners to the Pacific Coast.

At Cedar Rapids, which was reached at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the greeting was hearty, although those in charge had had only two hours in which to hire a band and theatre. The employes of three big cereal factories, mostly girls, thronged the station platform, so that the train party had a hard time getting through.

More than 2,000 persons tried to crowd into the Strand Theatre to hear the speeches, and as the theatre accommodated only 1,000 persons an overflow meeting was addressed by Miss Freeman. Five street meetings also were held throughout the city, and at none of them was there any heckling.

At Waterloo a reception committee headed by ex-Congressman Charles E. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett escorted the visitors to motors, and a parade was held through the town.

There were two meetings tonight, one in the City Theatre for the townspeople and the other in the Auditorium, where the Dairy Cattle Congress is in session. This Congress, a yearly affair, brings thousands of dairymen from the Middle West, and the campaigners took advantage of an exceptional opportunity to reach the farmers and their wives. In all approximately 8,000 persons heard the women speakers at the two meetings.

In St. Paul tomorrow the women will be met by Mayor Irwin and Charles Thornton, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Mayor will address a meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House. The campaigners in the evening will speak in the Auditorium in Minneapolis.

SUFFRAGISTS TAKE A POLL.

Say 70 of 73 Congress Nominees in New York Support Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Seventy out of seventy-three candidates for Congress in New York State, inclusive of New York City districts, who responded to the question, "Are you in favor of woman suffrage?" put to them by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, answered in the affirmative, according to a tabulated statement given out tonight by Miss Ruth White, secretary of the Congressional Committee. The three who failed to answer in the affirmative are put down as "non-committal" in the committee's statement.

Two other questions were put by the congressional committee to candidates. They were: "If elected, will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a Federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?" and: "If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?"

To the first of these questions, Congressman Murray Hulbert, of the Twenty-first District, Democrat, answered "no." He was the only candidate who responded who gave a negative reply. Of the seventy-two others, sixty-five answered "yes" and seven were recorded as non-committal. To the second question no candidate answered "no," sixty-five answered "yes," and eight were recorded as non-committal.

ESCAPES FROM KIDNAPPERS.

Mine Manager's Captors Demanded $15,000 Ransom.

OAK CREEK, Col., Oct. 6.—Kidnapped on Wednesday night by a band of Greeks and held for $15,000 ransom, Robert Perry, 35 years old, manager of the Moffett Coal Mines at Oak Creek, early today shot one of his captors, wounding him seriously and escaped.

Perry, a bachelor, lived in one of the mine houses. The Greeks broke into the house on Wednesday night and took Perry to a deserted cabin in a canyon twenty miles from here.

While one of the kidnappers was preparing a meal, Perry worked his arms free from the ropes with which he was tied, and obtaining possession of the guard's revolver shot him and escaped. He reached a ranch ten miles away and telephoned word of his escape.

His father, S. M. Perry, owner of the mine, received a special delivery letter last night threatening his son with death if $15,000 was not forthcoming by Saturday night.

PLATTSBURG
MADE WITH REINFORCED EDGE. CLOTH CUT ON THE BIAS
A NEW FEATURE IN
Lion Collars
CLOSELY BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢

ACTORS PROMISE TO VOTE.

Stage People Meet and Decide to Take a Hand in Politics.

Eight hundred men and women of the stage gathered at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon for a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association to learn something of their citizenship duties. They were told that if they desired proper standing in the community they must fulfill these duties, and with enthusiastic applause they signified intention to do so.

Francis Wilson, the President, presided; Oscar S. Straus spoke on "The Actor and His Relation to Citizenship"; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw told the audience that "The Woman's Hour has struck," and Dudley Field Malone urged the men to vote for themselves, and the women, who could not vote, to get some one to represent them.

The direct cause of the meeting was the Walker amendment to the employment agency law, upon which the association had asked a hearing.

"The Governor promised us that we should have a hearing," said Howard Kyle, "but the amendment was adopted, and we were ignored. The reason was that we were considered political nonentities. Now there are between 6,000 and 7,000 voters of the stage in Manhattan at election time. We called the meeting today to urge the people who can to register and vote."

Among those present were Bruce McRae, Vice-President; George Stewart, Recording Secretary; Paul Turner, counsel; Edwin Arden, George Arliss, Albert Bruning, Charles D. Coburn, Edward Connelly, John Cope, Frank Craven, George Stuart Christie, Edward Ellis, Harry Harwood, Edward Mawson, Frank Mills, George Nash, Charles A. Stevenson, John Westley, Oliver Oliver, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Florine Arnold, Janet Beecher, Margaret Brainard, Irene Fenwick, Madge Kennedy, Effie Shannon, and Lucile Watson. The ushers were Marie Ascaraga, Jessie Busley, Gertrude Dallas, Juliette Day, Bernice Golden, Eva Le Gallienne, Florence Wollerson, and Blanch Yurka.

GABRILOWITSCH CONDUCTOR

Pianist to Make His First American Appearance in Role on Nov. 5.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, will appear as a conductor for the first time in this country on Sunday evening, Nov. 5, at the concert at the Manhattan Opera House. It is expected that Mr. Gabrilowitsch will conduct Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony. He will also appear as soloist that evening, playing the principal part in Tschaikowsky's Concerto for piano and orchestra. In addition to this, he will accompany his wife, Clara Clemens, the contralto, in a group of songs. The entire program will be devoted to Russian music.

While he has never conducted in this country before, Mr. Gabrilowitsch several seasons ago in Munich organized and directed a series of historic orchestral concerts.

Week's Celebration at St. Paul's.

At the noonday service at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer announced the program for the 150th anniversary celebration of this historic church during the week beginning Oct. 29. On that day Dr. Geer will give a historical address. On Wednesday, Nov. 1, Bishop Greer will speak.

"Romance" Celebrates Its Run.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—"Romance," with Doris Keane as Mme. Margarita Cavallini, celebrated its anniversary at the Lyric Tehatre tonight, when it reached over 400 performances here. The play received as much enthusiasm as on the opening night, and Miss Keane was the recipient of many floral tributes.

17th Season—Carnegie Hall—1916-17.
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
FRANZ X. ARENS, Conductor.
Three Orchestral Concerts for Students, Workers, etc., Sundays at 3:15, October 22d, December 24th, and April 1st. Soloist first concert.
CHRISTINE MILLER CONTRALTO
Prices 20c, 50c, 70c, $1. Half rates to Students and Workers at R. 1206, 33 Union Square. (1755 Stuyvesant.)

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
Evan Williams
Tickets Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th St., or Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Tomor'w, Sunday, Aft., at 3
Popular Recital by Mme. GADSKI
25c to $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., Oct. 11, 8:30
First New York Song Recital by Anna Case
50c. to $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Seats at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Oct. 10, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL FRANCES NASH
Tickets 50 cts. to $2.00. Steinway Piano. Management Evelyn Hopper.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Ev., Oct. 9, 8:30
Song Recital by Louis Shenk Baritone
Prices 50c. to $2. At Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Josephine Victor & Co., Belle Story, Henry Lewis, Howard & Clark, Chas. E. Evans & Co., others, & Greater Morgan Dancers. B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK 69 West 66th St. Opens Oct. 14

BANDBOX 57TH STREET AND 3RD AVENUE. Today Will und Wiebke Comedy by F. v. Zobeltitz

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW.
World's Series Returns Read from the Stage.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TOWERING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.
Miss Springtime
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.
After the Play See (Atop This Theatre)
Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs. 2:20.
POLLYANNA
"If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:20. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Wed. & Oct. 12.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
MARGARET ANGLIN
In Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy,
"Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.
OTIS SKINNER
In Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success,
"MISTER ANTONIO"

FULTON 46th St., B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs.
ARMS AND THE GIRL

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times.
GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way 38th St.
TUESDAY, OCT. 10th, at 8:15 Sharp.
2 WEEKS ONLY.
SEATS NOW FOR ALL PERFORMANCES.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
Warfield
In The Music Master

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs.
"Most intense drama of the year."
THE INTRUDER
By CYRIL HARCOURT.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:30. Special Matinee Columbus Day.
Under A PLAY ABOUT SOMETHING Sentence
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.
"Another 'Lion and the Mouse.'"—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
Results in the Battle of Love throughout the ages.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS
SPECIAL MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thur. 2:15
THE DOLLY SISTERS —IN— HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY, Wed. & Thurs. 2:20
ANOTHER GLOBE SUCCESS.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
IN THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY, "BETTY"

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY MATINEE TODAY 2:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Ormi Hawley in "Where Love Leads."

Loew's American Theatre 42d St., West of B'way.
Clara Kimball Young in "The Common Law." Folsom & Brown, Empire Comedy 4. Robt. O'Connor & Co. 1 to 11 P.M. PRICES 10-15-25c.

B'way & 47th St. STRAND NOON to 11:30
MARIE DORO in "The Lash." DITMARS' "Wild Animal Life" Lecture. Soloists & Concert Orch.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. 15—25—50c.
WM. S. HART in "THE RETURN OF DRAW EGAN." RIALTO ORCHESTRA. Soloists, Scenic. CHAS. CHAPLIN.

One Cannot Predict
for a certainty the success or failure of a dinner party, yet one can immunize the risk of failure by setting the scene at Shanley's.
The twenty act cabaret contributes largely to the evening's enjoyment—from seven to one.
Really very good—the seven course luncheon—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Jansen wants to see you—DANCE

HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH STREET & BROADWAY 30TH
Quaintest Place in America
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN
FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Telephone Madison Square 3907-8

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 25c TO $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
A big bill with many surprises!

Maxine Elliott's 39th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day
"If you want to see a typical American play by an American author with an American Star, Go To
HODGE IN FIXING SISTER
"Is every bit as good as 'The Man from Home'."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.

Rich Man, Poor Man
"An absorbing play—engrossing from first to last—more interesting than any other play in town."—Mr. Woollcott in The Times.
That's what they say about the new play by
George Broadhurst
First Matinee Today.
48th St. Theatre E. of B'way. Bryant 178.

ASTOR Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:30.
TAYLOR HOLMES in a New Comedy
HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

39th St. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. Special Mat. Col. Day, Oct. 12.
BACKFIRE
With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy,
TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH!
Matinees Today & Wed. at 2:30.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 34. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES,
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:15
Last Week at This Theatre.
Next Week Shubert Attraction.
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.
Com. Mon., Oct. 9, "THE FLAME."
Tickets Now.

CASTLES IN THE AIR TOP 44TH ST. Thea.
NIGHTLY at 11 DANCING
THE BULL RING
Greatest Midnight Show on Earth.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:20.
LAST TWO WEEKS IN N. Y.
Very Good Eddie
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Pierrot THE Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"You must see it before all else in the theatres of New York."—Times.
BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:30.

MAT. TO-DAY
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48th.

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:15
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Col. Day 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
IMPORTANT "THE FLAME" MOVES TO LARGER QUARTERS AT 44TH ST. THEATRE
COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today 2:30.
Last Week Here
HENRY E. DIXEY in "MR. LAZARUS."
Monday, Oct. 9, THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL

NEW GARRICK 35TH ST. & BROADWAY. Seats Now. Tel. 6234 Greeley
OPENS MON., OCT. 9. LE POILU LATEST PARISIAN OPERATIC SUCCESS

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thurs. 2:30
Wash'n Sq. Players NEW One-Act Plays

Park Thea., 59th & B'y. Daily at 2:15 & 8:15. Mats. 25c, 50c. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $1.50
Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle. CIVILIZATION

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit.
UPSTAIRS AND DOWN
By FREDERIC AND FANNY HATTON

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25-75c
The Guilty Man Cast includes Irene Fenwick
Next Week—"HOBSON'S CHOICE."

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 14, at 2:30.
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th St.
ENTIRE BLOCK.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1916.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

ELIHU ROOT is the foremost statesman of this Republic. In any company of the chief statesmen of the world he would find none to surpass him in intellectual capacity, in breadth of view, in solidity of judgment. To any council table where great transactions that would forever hold their place in history were to be concluded he would bring distinction and the contributions of a lofty intellect. Mr. ROOT's ability and experience raise him above all divisions of party, for he belongs to the nation, yet unquestionably the voice of widest reach which the Republican Party can now command is his voice, he is the most distinguished and persuasive advocate of the triumph of its present cause, to him more than to any other orator in the campaign or in the land the people lend an attentive ear. Mr. ROOT spoke for his party and its cause and candidate at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. It is ominous, it is a revelation of Republican pauperism in principles, of feebleness of promise, and incapacity to formulate a constructive program, that from the beginning to the end of that discourse there is not a line or a word foreshadowing any Republican action or policy which the hesitating voter might set over against the achievements of the Democratic Administration and thereby find hope and guidance toward better things. It was a speech of criticism and attack absolutely, wholly, altogether a denunciation of what has been done, without any look toward the future, without a gleam of light to show the electorate the path of duty for coming time.

If Mr. ROOT's Carnegie Hall speech is the best that the party's most gifted spokesman can say for its cause, what must be the state of the voter's mind, what the purpose and promise of the campaign for the election of Mr. HUGHES? Mr. ROOT arraigns the Administration unsparingly for the course it has pursued "in three fields of "major importance affecting international affairs." They are "the murder of our citizens on the Lusitania, "the preparation of military and naval "force for national defense, and the "ghastly failure in Mexico." It is Mr. ROOT's contention that the Administration has surrendered our just rights, that it has been weak and nerveless, that through its lack of force and firmness the nation has sunk in the respect due to it abroad, while the American people at home have been humiliated, that the spirit of American nationality was not in the mind of the President or in that of his Secretary of State, and that we have been brought to a pitifully low condition through the folly and feebleness of the Democatic Party and the incapacity of the President elected four years ago.

To all this, in perfect candor, in reason and in truth, the answer may be made that not one count of the indictment will stand for a single moment. "Peace," says Mr. ROOT, "is main-"tained by the assertion of just rights, "calmly, dispassionately, reasonably, "accompanied by a knowledge of "power behind the assertion and a "conviction in the minds of others "that there is behind the power cour-"age, and resolution certain to use the "power if need be in the defense of "right." No more faithful picture of President WILSON's procedure in respect to the Lusitania and the entire question of Germany's submarine warfare could be drawn than Mr. ROOT has presented in these words. Calmly, and dispassionately, with all the force of reason and right and of law and with constant indication of force of another nature ready to support his contentions, Mr. WILSON carried the negotiation with Germany to a triumphant conclusion. He won his case as decisively as Mr. ROOT ever won a suit at law. By that succession of notes which the Republicans in default of more appropriate matter have chosen for their merriment, he extorted from Germany the promise to abstain from unwarned attack upon ships of peace. He achieved this triumph, not by bluster, not by the threat of war, he achieved it without war, he achieved it by methods of peace. Some 15,000,000 American voters know that it was a great triumph, they know that it was won without war, that President WILSON by peaceful means compelled respect for our "just rights" at sea. The voters know that, and the Republicans must take heed to themselves accordingly.

Mr. ROOT's second cause of action against the Democratic Party and its President is failure in "preparation of "military and naval force for national "defense." Is it not an all-sufficient answer to point to the appropriation bills devoting $650,000,000 to the increase of our army and our navy which the Democratic Congress passed and the Democratic President signed one month ago? The Republican Party, which, save for three terms of the Presidency, has been in power for fifty-five years, can point to no record of provision for national defense even remotely approaching this authorized outlay. And as courts look to the final acts of Legislatures, disregarding what may have been said in debate, so the American people, with those unprecedented defense preparations visibly going on before them, know in their minds and feel in their hearts that Mr. ROOT's accusation of Democratic indifference to preparedness is baseless and without any merit of truth.

There is always Mexico, "the ghastly failure in Mexico," that is the one string the Republicans have chosen for their ceaseless harping. And what alternative to the Wilson policies does Mr. ROOT propose, what course of action does he point out that would have led us, not to "ghastly failure," but to noble success? Why, the recognition of HUERTA, a brandy-soaked, cruel, cowardly murderer and usurper who never gave the slightest evidence either of the will or the ability to govern in a lawful and constitutional manner. Mr. ROOT does not openly say that if he had been President he would have recognized HUERTA, but that is the only inference derivable from the multitude of words in which he condemns Mr. WILSON's Mexican policy, it is the only alternative we can suppose to be present in any Republican mind. But where is the voter so poor in power of thought as not to understand that it is no alternative at all, that the recognition of HUERTA would have been not the way out of our troubles in Mexico, but the sure road to a bottomless morass of international difficulty out of which armed intervention would have been the only way of escape? No reasonable man can doubt that the Government of HUERTA would have been a Government of turbulence, breeding insurrections and revolutions throughout the republic. Yet the voters of the United States are asked to contemplate that picture and to admire it as a noble composition. Again the voters see that Mr. WILSON followed the path of reason, guided by an intelligent foresight, wisely heeding abundant warnings against the course that would have led surely to danger and to trouble.

ELIHU ROOT, able, experienced in the strifes of the court and the political forum, a great jurist, knows how to present a case if any man on earth knows how. It has been said of him as of many others that he could make black seem white by the ingenuity of his reasoning and the skill of his argument. What must we conclude when we contemplate, consider, weigh, and measure the argument he made for the Republican candidate on Thursday evening? It falls deplorably short of that high mark of success which has been his wont and custom in debate. Is there any reason for it save the badness of his cause? He failed, and failed lamentably, in advancing any reasons why the country should reject Mr. WILSON and accept Mr. HUGHES. Is not the truth quite too plain to be blinked that he failed because he could find no justifying reasons for such a decision, because the policies and the deeds of Mr. WILSON have been the fruit of wisdom, of justice, of profound understanding of national duty? When such an orator as Mr. ROOT makes so bad a plea we are warranted in the conclusion that the fault lies in the cause, not in the advocate, for certainly the Republicans can find no abler leader for their attack.

It is not a cause, it is the Republican desire for the offices, that Mr. ROOT represents, that they all represent. That is the plain truth of the matter. When he accuses the Democrats of indifference to great national purposes, of devotion to local interests, inevitably he recalls those long decades when the Republican Party was devoted above all and at all times to the principle of protection, to the enactment of tariffs adroitly drawn to confer privilege and profit upon interests not merely local but individual. And when, after arguing eloquently, if somewhat pointlessly, for policies of fearlessness that abhors hesitation and courage that scorns timidity, he presents "with cheerful hope" the name of the Republican candidate for the Presidential office, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, who, in all his utterances during the campaign, has won recognition chiefly for scuttling away from the hyphen issue, for his timid and shrinking avoidance of any phrase or word that could offend the sensibilities of those whom Mr. WILSON unsparingly denounced as disloyal Americans, men of divided allegiance, many of them openly disloyal, even appealing in calculated, craven words for the support of a class of voters who put the interests of another country above the interests of their own, what must we conclude as to the sincerity, the merit and the convincing power of Mr. ROOT's groundless attack upon the President for vacillation and want of boldness?

But, after all, how can any man with heart and conscience appeal to an intelligent people to support a party that, having an ELIHU ROOT, took as its candidate CHARLES E. HUGHES?

PAID BY THE PUBLIC.

"Kindly continue to keep me ad-"vised of every development in the "investigation of the milk situation "which you are carrying on." So Governor WHITMAN to Attorney General WOODBURY. Long before that investigation is ended, probably soon after its beginning, the milk situation will have been settled in the usual way. The public will have the public's unfailing privilege of paying the costs, of paying more for milk. When the kings of production and distribution fall out, plebeians are sure to be drubbed. Let us congratulate the dairymen before the event and be duly thankful if little helps to justice and domestic tranquillity such as nightriding and milk-dumping have had the proper suasive power and effect. There needs no condolence with the milk companies, for they can shift their burden on ever-patient shoulders.

But won't somebody kindly advise Mr. WHITMAN to inform the public if the State of New York pays the Hon. JOHN J. DILLON, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, $6,000 a year to be the agent, advocate, and counselor of the Dairymen's League? Would the State Commissioner of Excise be permitted to take charge of a barkeepers' strike? Whatever the mathematics of milk production and distribution, a Commissioner with some of the public's money in his pocket taking part against the public, which is sure to lose whoever wins, is a queer sight.

A VISITOR.

Brought to New York to blow into flame the dying embers of the car strike, the gracious "Mother" JONES tells a meeting of women:

> You ought to be out raising hell. This is the fighting age. Put on your fighting clothes.

Unless cause and effect are no relations, this language bred a riot. Within 300 feet of the hall in which it was spoken, "Mother" JONES's hearers attacked a surface car with paving stones, tried to smash the screens—those reminders of violence—and woodwork, fought the police with fist and nails, bricks, and whatever missiles they could procure.

It was a small if lively riot, but it carries to the police a warning which they will not neglect. The strike, hopeless from the first, can now be only a pretense for violence. Upon the anger of Mr. FITZGERALD's dupes a notorious apostle of violence pours new fury. Ferocious words are easily translated into ferocious acts.

Opinions of the wildest sort, fire-breathing words, the sputter of revolutionists and Reds, are uttered with the utmost freedom in New York almost every day. Nobody objects to that. Let the imprisoned gas escape. The utmost permissible liberty of speech should be permitted; but direct incitements to disorder, violence, and crime must be squelched. You never know into what morbid or crazed brain the gospel of the preacher of force may fall. The fury of anarchist talk begot BERKMAN'S attempt on Mr. FRICK'S life. A bit of newspaper containing some of the unwisdom of the anarchists was found on the assassin of Mr. MCKINLEY.

It would be a pity to interfere with the diversions of so gentle and fragrant a personage as "Mother" JONES, but her charter of speech will not be suffered to cover an attested case of incitation to disorder or worse.

THE EMPIRE BUILDER'S WILL.

JAMES J. HILL added the wealth of an empire to the United States and died worth an uncertain sum above an estimate of $52,000,000. His estate would have been twice as large if it had included the iron ore properties which were distributed as an "extra" to holders of "his" railway. Through his position as trustee for his shareholders he came into information and belief that the company ought to own the great ore estates, which he bought with his personal funds and turned over to the company without personal profit. That was his way, and like the way of his associate PIERPONT MORGAN. Nobody ever said either betrayed a trust. They were the soul of Wall Street more truly than the hucksters and tricksters of the market who too often pass as representatives of Wall Street.

In the estate of each of them there was a surprise. Mr. MORGAN owned one share of the Steel Corporation. Mr. HILL owned comparatively little of the railways with which his name and fame are most intimately associated. Mr. MORGAN used to say that he was a midwife, not a nurse. His interest in his promotions was largely exhausted when they had been fairly born. It was different with Mr. HILL. He was essentially a nurse, concerned with the development of the properties which Mr. MORGAN often brought into being for him. Yet he died leaving the largest item of his estate in bank stocks.

It is striking evidence of the good faith of his belief, often asserted, that the railways were being regulated neither in their interest nor in the country's. No less than $25,000,000 of his wealth, a half or a quarter, according to its real total, was in bank stocks. Of railroad shares he had but $7,000,000, and of bonds a like amount. Together they are little more than half of his bank stocks. Mostly they represented institutions in the "twin cities," and there was another surprise. His fellow-citizens often thought he was too much interested in distant affairs, and neglected local enterprises. Yet it appears that through his bank shares he was doing more for the industries of St. Paul and Minneapolis than for his railway.

More than two millions more was in advances, practically benefactions in loans to schools, commercial associations, clubs, and so on. Of "cats and dogs" there is not a trace. In cash he had $4,449,348. A close investor would never have had so much idle money. Usually a capitalist with such an amount of liquid funds is in a state of preparedness for something which he anticipates. It would be interesting to know what the empire builder had in mind as a use for those millions. Were they going out of railways and into something else, and were they intercepted in their passage by the last call?

PLATTSBURG.

The training camp for citizens at Plattsburg has finished its season's work. Four separate bodies of business and professional men and college students have whole-heartedly subjected themselves to intensive military training since last June with the most promising results. Already 300 men who have been trained at Plattsburg have been recommended for commissions as additional Lieutenants in the army, and as many more are likely to pass the examinations. It is not only the men who intend to adopt the military career, however, who give this experiment its great value to the nation. There have been 12,000 "rookies" this year, and General WOOD estimates that there will be 25,000 or more next year. Most of these submit to the toilsome routine of a soldier's life as a part of their duty as citizens, to prepare themselves to serve in the defense of their country when they are needed. They are seeking no special distinction and none comes to them. They are setting an example of universal service.

They live in the open, perform all a soldier's duties, observe the discipline of army life, engage in mimic warfare which is no mere play, march in all weathers over many miles of rough country, and if they are tired and sore when their experience is finished they feel themselves the better for it physically and have the knowledge that they have done something worth doing, something that a large proportion of the able-bodied citizens must do if the country is in peril. Plattsburg and the other camps have been the most encouraging developments of the preparedness movement. There is no trace of humbug about a training camp supervised by officers of the regular army. All the Plattsburg men this year have paid their own expenses, except a comparatively few who have had the benefit of certain private funds collected for that purpose. This money should all be refunded by the War Department under the new law with as little of red tape as possible, and without the intervention of claim agents who live on percentages.

NOT DUE TO GAMBLERS.

Candidates of the Prohibition Party, while they do not neglect their main issue, have much to say in their campaign speeches about the high cost of living, which, they assert, is due to the work of "gamblers" in the markets and elsewhere. Mr. LAWRENCE, candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, says that if he is elected he will ask the State Legislature and Congress to pass bills "to "lower the cost of living by prevent-"ing gambling in the necessities of "life." This gambling, he adds, "tends more to make the high cost "of living than any other one thing "outside of the saloon." And he points to the prices of food, clothing, and other things which the people must have.

There are many persons who, like this candidate, give little or no weight to certain facts, perhaps because they know nothing about them. A short wheat crop, with war export demand, has within a brief time added 60 cents a bushel to the price of wheat and increased the price of flour by more than 50 per cent. An advance of meat prices has been caused by a reduction of our domestic supply, large exports, and higher cost of production on the farms. Cotton prices, now nearly 17 cents a pound, are almost 50 per cent. in excess of those of one year ago, and prices of cotton goods show increases ranging from 30 to 70 per cent. All things made wholly or in part of brass or copper command high prices because copper is now 29 cents a pound, against last year's average of 17½. The high prices of iron and steel affect the cost of living.

These are a few examples of an upward movement which has not been caused by "gamblers." Owing to assertions that it was due to unlawful combinations, the Government has made several investigations, by the results of which the complaints were not supported. Charges made by public officers and citizens' associations that prices were "fixed" by market "manipulators" and "gamblers" have been withdrawn. As an American humorist once remarked, "It's better not to know so much "than to know so many things that "ain't so."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Gentle Smile Is Enough.

Our neighbor The Sun presents as an astonishing product of official minds an appeal made by the War Department for the addresses of certain people whose names it has on a list as those of aviators or persons in one way or another interested in aerial navigation by means of heavier-than-air machines.

When one reads over this list and discovers that it contains dozens and dozens of names well known to everybody with any interest at all in aviation—the names of men whose whereabouts are revealed almost daily by all the more important newspapers throughout the country—there is, indeed, some excuse for surprise that even the least of Washington officials should ask anybody's help in finding them. On further examination of the list, too, new cause for wonder appears, as it includes not only men already in the Government's own service, but others who, being Mexicans or Japanese or Chinese, long since went home after learning to fly here, and therefore are not in the least likely to give us help in a military emergency.

In spite of these peculiarities, however, the sending out of the queer request is more interesting to the professional psychologist, who likes to dig around in mental subcellars, than to those of us—the great majority—who, having noticed that certain human beings in certain conditions act in a certain way, are content to note the fact and let it remain unexplained. And fact it is that men who have long been subjected to what may be called bureaucratismus always have done, and probably always will do, everywhere, things just like the sending out of a request for the addresses of aviators as well known as ORVILLE WRIGHT, GLENN H. CURTISS, VINCENT ASTOR, LAWRENCE B. SPERRY, and VICTOR CARLSTROM. The underlying idea—that of having on hand and available in the War Department the names of everybody who in case of need could be called upon to help our little Aviation Corps—was a good and proper one, the product of an intelligent mind. It was only when the carrying out of the plan was attempted that the bureaucratic mind worked after its familiar kind and injected the usual element of absurdity.

"The addresses of all aviators are wanted. Some of them can be obtained only by outside assistance. It will be simple to get them all that way." That was the way the subordinate official mind reasoned and acted.

Delinquency Studied in Kansas.

In spite of its "dryness" and other protective influences of the statutory sort, Kansas still has its share, or at any rate a share, of crimes and criminals. Why this should be so has been the subject of evidently earnest study by the members of the State Board of Correction. The board has to report only once in two years, so it could take its time in making its investigation, but the product of its labors is not very helpful.

It seems that in Kansas there are "two leading factors that enter into the crime record." One of them is "the large influx of itinerant farm laborers in harvest time." The other is "the lamentable influence of unhappy family life, with divorces and separations, leaving helpless children to be creatures of the street and eventually wards of the State."

The first of these factors is comprehensible enough, for settled, efficient and responsible men do not as a rule seek the brief employment of harvest hands, but as Kansas cannot gather her own crops, or thinks she cannot, she must continue to accept the natural delinquency thus invited within her virtuous borders. But is it true that in Kansas or elsewhere divorces and separations tend notably to cause children to grow up into criminals?

That conclusion does not obviously follow from the premises, for while the severing of marriage ties cannot be good for the children thus deprived of the guidance which one or the other parent should give, the condition of the children in these cases is conceivably improved from what it would be if they remained the close observers and inevitable victims of parental quarrelings and hatreds. And are they any more unfortunate than the children who are made half-orphans by the death of a father or mother, something that happens at least as frequently as do divorces and separations?

There is nothing original in saying that divorce does not break marriage, but simply recognizes and records the fact that marriage, properly so called, has come to an end. The truth is often forgotten, however, and apparently the Kansas officials quite ignored it.

Indeed We Do Need to Reform!

For a reason which one can at least pretend to be mysterious, The Savannah News gets obvious satisfaction from recording and emphasizing the indubitable fact that though New Yorkers have not infrequently found or made occasion to criticise the inhabitants of other States for deeds of lawlessness and violence, its own farmers, as well as its own street car men, are just now indulging in the same evil propensity. Hence, declares The News, as human nature is pretty much the same all over the country, "it ought to be plain to New York people now that they have plenty of room for reform at home, without wasting their time and words and efforts in criticising Georgia when some Georgians misbehave."

But it always has been plain to New York people that they were far from being any better than they should be, or even as good as they ought to be. They have made public confession of their sins innumerable times—so often, indeed, that they have almost given warrant for the seemingly widespread belief, beyond the State lines, that New York, and especially New York City, is abnormally wicked. But surely that does not preclude our observation and reproval of transgressions like our own when they occur in Georgia or elsewhere.

And it is not quite true that human nature is everywhere the same. New York human nature, for instance, is measurably, though slightly, less resentful of outside criticism and advice than is Georgian human nature. There are other small differences to be found by the attentive student of his kind, but only that one need be mentioned for present purposes.

Not Mr. Hill's Measure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly correct the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES in an article entitled "Chemists Foresee Busy Times in 1917." This says: "They," referring to the chemists, "count on the passage in the near future of another tariff bill in place of the Hill bill passed by the recently adjourned Congress." I desire to state that the bill passed by the Democratic Party in the recently adjourned Congress was not the Hill bill, but a Democratic substitute for the one which I introduced, and was not a protective measure.

E. J. HILL.

Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 1, 1916.

BELGIUM AND PEACE.

Her Attitude Like That of Great Britain and France.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent statements by Mr. Lloyd George and President Poincaré indicate the feeling of the Allies that this war must be fought to a finish, without the intervention of neutrals, and that Belgium must be restored and indemnified before there can be peace.

It may interest your readers to know that the Belgians share those sentiments, and to read the inclosed letter written by Henry Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice in the Belgian Cabinet, who visited this country two years ago as head of the special mission sent by King Albert to lay before the President of the United States a protest against Germany's invasion of Belgian soil and her violation of the laws of civilized warfare.

The letter, of which I inclose a translation, was addressed to a prominent American business man and philanthropist, who has given me permission to publish it, but who prefers that his name should not appear.

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY.

[Translation of letter from Henry Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice in the Belgian Cabinet.]

Sainte Adresse, July 5, 1916.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 8 has reached me safely. Everything tending, really and efficaciously, to assure the peace of the world, after this horrible war which has drenched all Europe in blood, will have my approbation, and I think that I can say the same in behalf of all Belgians.

But before taking thought for the morrow it is necessary to think of today.

No thoughtful and impartial observer can ignore one fact which dominates all other events of this war, namely: that Germany, with the most flagrant perfidy ever known in history, suddenly and wantonly, invaded, on Aug. 4, 1914, a little, loyal, pacific, and industrious country whose neutrality and independence she had sworn to protect. This little country has been ravaged, with fire and sword, by Germany, who, today, tries to excuse the crime by calumniating the victim.

Every one who, like yourself, wishes to aid the cause of Humanity and Peace should, if he wishes to attain these noble ends, protest energetically against such evident crimes. The only way to serve the cause of peace is to speak out in behalf of equity, to make a determined stand for the inviolability of treaties (without which the society of nations is impossible) and to force Germany to make reparation for the crime which she herself confessed, on Aug. 4, 1914, by the mouth of Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag.

All who now devote their activity and intelligence to this clear and simple problem will accomplish more for the cause of peace than those who merely consider vaguely what will have to be done after the war.

I speak to you so openly because I know that Americans like sincerity; and this trait of their character, together with their steadfast honesty, is for your nation a title of glory which the present war will afford a new opportunity to manifest once more. With best remembrances, I remain, sincerely yours,

H. CARTON DE WIART.

Hungarians in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hungarian people, who were struggling before the war for liberty and independence, are now fighting for their destruction. Having a very restricted electoral system, the voice of the people is stifled by a minority of Austrophile aristocrats, directed by the autocrat Count Tisza.

Count Tisza, the dictator of Hungary, knows that a revolution in Hungary would abolish the domination of the aristocrats. He has employed means similar to Germany to Magyarize the different nationalities in Hungary so as to render a successful revolution impossible.

If the Hungarians had given to the people of Croatia, Slavonia, and other nationalities living in great number in the country the right to use their language and customs they would have made friends who would have supported a Hungarian revolution to make a free people and a government of the people and by the people.

The Hungarian people are fighting in this war for the victory of the Teutons, which means their entire destruction and the domination of Germany. What a beautiful cause, is it not?

The recent denunciation of Karolyi in the Hungarian Parliament has shown that Hungary is already under the domination of the German Kaiser. By this fact the last guarantees of the Hungarian Constitution are crushed.

I am sorry to see that the Hungarian people in this country do not see things in their true light and are equally impressed by the German propaganda made in the Hungarian papers in this country. J. FREIBERG.

New York, Oct. 6, 1916.

Mr. Gerard's Reception.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the unneutral stand which a part of our citizens are taking in regard to matters of strictly American character. In this morning's TIMES I read the announcement that "German-Americans are asked not to take part in the official reception by the city to Ambassador James W. Gerard." This seems to me to be a breach of neutrality as well as disloyalty to our country. Ambassador Gerard's activities may not have conformed to the wishes of the Imperial German Government and of the German-Americans here, but his activities certainly were to the best interests of this country. That a part of our citizens should attack a Federal officer for no other reason than that he was true to the interests of his country seems beyond belief. Still we see this occurrence daily and no one seems to protest against such abominable tactics. Have we really relinquished our pride as a nation and become subservient to the wishes of our hyphenated brethren? Dr. M. W. BEDER.

New York, Oct. 4, 1916.

THE WISHING WELL.

Oh, where, pray tell, is the Wishing Well,
Where the Wee Folk gather nightly
To dance and sing in a faery ring,
While the moon is shining brightly?

Long is the way, but the Wise Ones say
The journey is well worth taking,
For Wee Folk are kind if one can but find
And surprise them merry-making.

They let you peer in the water clear
That reflects the stars above you,
And beside your own will appear—'tis known!—
The face of the one who loves you.

You may wish for health, you may wish for wealth,
Or for wisdom sure to guide you,
And the faery folk all their arts invoke—
And your wish is not denied you!

If your heart is sore to the very core
With the ache of vain regretting,
They've a magic balm to undo all harm
And insure a swift forgetting!

Where is the way? It is long, they say,
But I know I should not mind it;
So where, pray tell, is the Wishing Well?
And how may a mortal find it?

BEATRICE BARRY.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE ELECTION.

President Wilson Better Fitted to Win Confidence There Than the Party Which Is Blamed for the Taking of Panama.

New York, Oct. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 26 Professor Douglas W. Johnson pleads for the success of Mr. Hughes at the coming election. Of the ensemble of facts that must be considered to test the issues and the relation of the candidates thereto, one event of controlling importance is omitted. A citation from a pamphlet recently issued by Francisco José Urrutia, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Colombia, will mirror that event. It is as follows:

> Promoting the work of separation on the Isthmus, giving to it material and moral aid, and guaranteeing its results, was to do to Colombia what Colombia could not have done in its relations with any other country without provoking in reprisal a state of war. It was reducing the legal equality of nations to a bitter irony.
>
> Supporting secession after its initial proclamation, with all the national power of the United States, and recognizing a new State which did not have any real existence, was to strike a blow at the fundamental principles of international law and to introduce into the history of diplomacy new principles and practices which could not even have been hinted at, much less enunciated, between equal nations.

In this pamphlet, prepared by a distinguished Colombian statesman, our Government is charged (1) with the violation of international law, (2) with the violation of the Treaty of 1846, and (3) with complicity in the secession of Panama from Colombia.

If the charges mirrored in the above citation and in the pamphlet can be successfully contravened, they should be silenced in an arbitral court; if they are susceptible of proof, reparation to Colombia should be made for loss suffered. Republican Administrations refused to adjust this matter by the rule of reason from 1903 to 1913, and now its chosen spokesman proclaims the sanctity of that method for settling controversies that cannot be composed by direct negotiation.

But we are told with great solemnity that Mr. Wilson

> As President has appealed to the people's love of ease and safety rather than to their sense of duty and love of honor, and has urged them to be neutral in thought when the highest instincts of their moral natures were impelling them to champion the right and condemn the wrong.

The Professor evidently does not know what took place on the Isthmus in 1903. A careful reading of "America and the Canal Title," by Joseph C. Freehoff, formerly Professor of Political Economy in Cornell College, will show him that the cause of righteousness in our dealings with a sister republic needs attention before we attend to the wrongs of Belgium. It ill becomes Americans to denounce a President who tried to right the wrong done to a sister republic by a Republican President under the shelter of a Republican Senate until he has denounced the crime mirrored in the self-revealing confession of said President: "I took the Canal Zone." Our record must be cleared before we assume the rôle of censor of the morals of other nations. President Wilson attempted to clear our record in respect thereto, but was prevented by the formidable opposition of Republican Senators.

Von Bernhardi has answered our unofficial criticisms as follows:

> Your seizure of Panama was only justifiable on the ground that the future interests of the American people are higher and greater than the abstract principles of international law.

Former Secretary of State Richard Olney affirmatively quotes the following from an English article:

> That the whole question of Pan-American unity and Latin-American confidence in the United States is involved in the treatment of Mexico. The people of South and Central America are watching the progress of events with uneasiness and even alarm, for they have little faith in the altruism of nations.

Why do they watch these events with uneasiness and even alarm? It is mirrored in "I took the Canal Zone."

We now come to a question which seems to the Professor to clinch the argument for Hughes:

> Which of the candidates selected by the great political parties can be counted upon to gather about him a strong and forceful Cabinet, capable of inspiring confidence at home and respect abroad * * * to inspire in foreign Governments confidence in the justice and sincerity of our actions, respect for our rights, and a realization that American warnings and demands must be respected and promptly obeyed?

"I took the Canal Zone" is making history. It was the act of a Republican President sheltered by a Republican Senate. Another Republican Administration refused to settle it by the rule of reason. This is known in the chancelleries of Latin America. Woodrow Wilson is the only candidate for President of a leading party who can appoint a Cabinet which will command the respect of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. All talk about national honor is idle patter until we restore our honor by an act of justice to Colombia.

Because President Wilson has interpreted to Latin America the real spirit of the American people and, as a Republican President, abetted by his party, concealed from the American people the facts about the rape of Colombia by adroit misrepresentation, the election of a Republican President, before the crime of 1903 is settled by the rule of reason, will jeopardize the good-will which has followed the President's just and foreseeing policies in dealing with the weaker republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Hughes champions the rule of reason in domestic relations with the moral fervor with which Luther defended his thesis at Worms. This rule, however, is international as well as intranational. It knows no boundary lines. Will he champion an adjustment of our differences with Colombia by this method? His party has consistently opposed such a settlement. It sheltered and now shelters "I took the Canal Zone" in order to save the face of an ex-President. Hughes cannot be elected President without restoring that party to power. The issue, therefore, is: Hughes and his motley party versus Wilson and a party with an unparalleled record of constructive legislation to its credit.

CHARLES O. SIGEL.

IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Many French Prisoners Known to Develop Tuberculosis There.

Cleveland, Oct. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A month before Mrs. Atherton's article in regard to the tubercular condition of returned French prisoners appeared in your paper, I learned from a trustworthy source that the situation was exactly as she recently stated it to be. This state of facts has been known by officials in France for some time, and is not a subject of controversy with them, but is a fearful verity.

My authority is a woman recently returned from Paris, who is very active in a number of organizations on this side founded for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of those in France upon whom the horrors of war have fallen most heavily. Among this woman's various activities in behalf of France may be mentioned the Society for the Adoption of French War Orphans and the Society for Aiding French Prisoners of War. She is also co-operating with officials in Lorraine for the purpose of marketing in America embroideries made (between bombardments) by the women of that province to support themselves and what is left of their families. This woman's trip to France was entirely in connection with the above mentioned activities. Of necessity her business was transacted with the officials of these various organizations in France—officials thoroughly informed of the horrible conditions in German concentration camps and whose statements are not to be doubted. They gave out the information that Mrs. Atherton has since stated in her articles.

That almost all French prisoners returned are tubercular is only one more disgrace for Germany. French physicians feel that they have sufficient proof that Germany's prisoners are inoculated with tuberculosis. In any case the French prisoners are returned in various stages of consumption. Is it any worse to inoculate them with this disease than to foster and maintain conditions conducive to the spreading of the white plague by giving unwholesome and insufficient food, and resorting to various devices for undermining the health of those whom they have captured. To those who have interested themselves in the welfare of French prisoners of war, some of the frightful hardships to which they have been subjected are well known. Even the clothing worn by French prisoners when captured has been taken from them. Food and clothing sent by friends and relatives never reached their destination, they were "lost" after crossing the frontiers of Germany. Thousands of these French prisoners had not sufficient clothing to cover them last Winter.

(Mrs.) I. R. PENNINGTON.

An Anti-Wilson Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Republican critics of the Administration say that our Government should have protested against the violation of Belgian neutrality. Their German-American allies, of course, would second this most heartily. War should have been declared against Germany, critics say, immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. Certainly all good German-Americans would indorse this policy also! Hence, logically, the enemies of Mr. Wilson and the "Germany first" party are entirely in accord. All it amounts to is simply "anything to beat Wilson"—the German-Americans to take vengeance, the Republicans to take office. Such an unholy alliance is enough to make one disgusted.

F. W. TILDEN.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 30, 1916.

SUFFRAGE AND DEFENSE.

An Adherent Lost by Pacifist Views of Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having received several letters in response to my letter published in THE TIMES of Sept. 16, inquiring why I have changed my position regarding woman suffrage, I will state my reasons as follows:

Though there may be many in the suffrage ranks who are for "preparedness," yet, to my knowledge, none of the organizations has come out boldly in favor of national defense. I have tried in vain in the organization to which I belong to get it to state its position upon this vital issue, the only response being that the organization, as an organization, has taken no stand on this question; that it is purely a suffrage organization.

Referring to Dr. Shaw's remarks, I would say that she occupies a much too prominent position in the suffrage movement for her words to be without significance. I also recall the unfortunate remark of Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, when, in reply to a defense leader, asking the co-operation of the women, she said, in effect, there should be no work for defense by the suffrage movement until suffrage had been conferred. Again, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt came out in a New York paper during the Winter in a strong anti-defense article.

If the foregoing women do not speak for the suffrage movement, who do?

The suffrage body is a political organization, and every political organization must be held responsible for the principles announciated by its leaders. Here we have had three of the leaders of the Suffrage Party pronouncing against the provision of an adequate defense for our common country.

Are there any instances where these leaders have been rebuked by their organizations and their unpatriotic pronouncements repudiated?

No suffrage organization has given evidence of the espousal of patriotism as a principle. As I conceive the suffrage movement, it is in effect a political party asking that its members shall be permitted to have a direct voice in government. When a nation is asked to give the national franchise to an entirely new body of citizens, it is its duty first to inquire of that body of citizens for what national principles it stands. Not until the Woman's Suffrage Party makes it clear that it will cast its influence unequivocally upon the creation of sufficient defenses to hold this country secure from invasion and safe in event of attack shall I, although all my life a woman suffragist, again support the demand that women be given a voice in national affairs.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.

Annisquam, Mass., Sept. 29, 1916.

Another "Reconciliation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between the meeting of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft at the Union League Club last evening and the historic meeting between Blaine and Conkling in the committee room of Senator David Davis in, I think it was, 1883, there is to my thinking a deadly parallel. As told by Moore, in his history of "The American Congress," (Page 461,) these two relentless foes, after their friends had attempted to reconcile them, but in vain, "accidentally met in Davis's committee room. It was the occasion that he had long sought, and he was delighted. 'Now, look here,' he said in his hearty, familiar way as the distinguished men stood silent before him, 'you two fellows have been enemies long enough and it's time you made up. You are both good friends of mine, and you ought to be good friends of each other. Now I want you to shake hands and I'll bless you.' Blaine and Conkling, evidently touched by the sympathy and sincerity of Senator Davis, whom they both honored and loved, actually did shake hands and speak for the first time in many years, but they were not reconciled. They never recognized each other again."

J. D.

New York, Oct. 4, 1916.

WARSURGERYSHOWN IN MOVING PICTURES

Films Here Portray Removal of Shrapnel Ball from a Living Man's Heart.

HUMAN WRECKS SALVAGED

What Dr. Alexis Carrel and His Associates Have Done in France Vividly Revealed.

Vivid pictures of the human devastation in the trenches of Europe, so fearful that they may not be shown in England or France while the war lasts, were exhibited to a TIMES representative yesterday. The pictures, taken by a cinema camera, portrayed with the utmost clearness every gruesome wonder of the work of Dr. Alexis Carrel and other surgeons with the French Army in salvaging the war wrecks from the fighting line.

One of the surgical operations depicted was that performed on a soldier with a shrapnel bullet in the heart. Others showed the surgeons at work on the shattered jaws and sometimes whole faces of the wounded. There was shown the effects of the ordeal in the trenches on some of the survivors, even though they might be untouched by bayonet or gunshot. Men who could not walk, men who were not able to sit still without trembling in every joint as though freezing or palsied with age, all bore witness that the soldier who received a kindly bullet in the brain was not always the unlucky man.

Dr. Carrel's use of the Daken antiseptic solution was shown in a case where the patient had three gaping shot wounds in his leg. The surgeon introduced instillation tubes whereby the wounds were cleaned by the solution to their depths. It is this sort of work, physicians say, that has kept the wounded from losing their limbs as was the case with so many thousands during the Napoleonic wars. Professor O. Laurent performed the heart operation before the camera at the Grand Palais, Paris.

The patient, wounded in the breast by a shrapnel bullet, which penetrated straight through the heart, was brought in on an operating table. Professor Laurent, a large, kindly looking man with a tremendous beard and an eye whose twinkle the picture could not conceal, stood by garbed all in white, while around him were a half dozen surgeons and two nurses.

An attendant sponged the breast and most of the abdomen of the patient with iodine, while Professor Laurent and his assistants took care to put on the long rubber gloves and to bind the lower parts of their faces, covering nose and mouth with aseptic gauze.

Then when all was ready, the surgeon cut straight through the walls of the chest just over the heart, opening a semi-circular cavity possibly six inches in diameter. The ribs were removed next, and then there was little more cutting around the very walls of the great heart muscle. Finally the bullet was probed for and taken out.

The patient was shown convalescent some three weeks later. A pin in the scarf he wore was a bit of the shrapnel bullet which had come from his heart.

The pictures of the work in plastic surgery were almost as interesting, and far more dreadful to witness than the work on the heart. Ears were put on where the skull had only a great hole. A nose, in one case, was given to a man who was shown first with a great gun-shot wound where his nasal organ had been. This work was done by Dr. Pont at Lyons at the Zayr Hospital.

The pictures will be exhibited again a week from next Saturday at Aeolian Hall to the medical profession of this city. None but physicians will be admitted. The films at present form part of the film library of the Clinical Film Company at 110 West Fortieth Street.

ROSALSKY PLEADS FOR JEWS

Judge Helps to Get Funds for Sufferers in the War Zones.

In a review of Jewish conditions in the European war zones at the services last night of the Congregation Pincus Elizah, at 118 West Ninety-fifth Street, Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions said in the course of his address:

"We should be, and, I am sure are, thankful to God for the peace, prosperity and happiness that pervade our beloved country, and that many of us are beneficiaries of those conditions.

"Most of us who tasted the bitter cup of misery and intolerance which was our portion in some of the benighted countries of Europe, were so fortunate as to emigrate to America, where we are enjoying civil, religious and political freedom in the largest measure ever accorded to those who live in a land of liberty.

"Amid the frightful strife of warring nations, calamity upon calamity has befallen our Jewish brethren. Over a million of Jewish soldiers are on the battlefields, fighting for the cause of countries that not only have denied them civil, religious, and political freedom, but have subjected them to every form of brutal oppression."

Judge Rosalsky made an appeal for contributions to the fund for the aid of Jewish men, women, and children affected by the war. The contributions by the Congregation Pincus Elijah, it was said, would amount to $10,000.

BONUS PLAN FOR POLICE.

Couzens Will Make Regular Awards to the Detroit Force.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—James Couzens, the new Police Commissioner, today announced the establishment of a bonus system for members of the police force. The bonus, provided personally by Mr. Couzens, will amount to about $10,000 annually. It is believed to be the first of its kind ever established in the United States.

Mr. Couzens receives $5,000 salary from the city as head of the Police Department. He said today that his entire salary would form part of the bonus which he intended to distribute personally.

This bonus will be paid out at regular intervals, probably every three months. A record of the efficiency of each member of the department will be kept and distribution of the bonus will be based to a great extent upon this record. Mr. Couzens said that the bonus might enable patrolmen to earn more than some of their Captains.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St
Leather cost more, but we cut profits and keep up quality
Mahogany Cordovans
$5.50 & $7.50
Sold elsewhere at $7.50 to $10.00

Dark Mahogany Calf, $2.97
Dark Mahogany Calf, $3.98
Newest English Lasts
Elsewhere $4.00 and $5.00

MISS HARAHAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of Seaboard Air Line to Wed L. H. F. Mouquin.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ruth Harahan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harahan of 198 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Belle Harbor, L. I., and Louis H. F. Mouquin, a son of Louis C. Mouquin, owner of a number of restaurants in this city, and Mrs. Mouquin of 273 West End Avenue.

Miss Harahan is a grandaughter of the late James T. Harahan, who succeeded Stuyvesant Fish as President of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1906, and her father is the President of the Seaboard Air Line. She was educated in Washington, D. C. Until 1915 the Harahans lived in the South.

Mr. Mouquin is an expert fencer, and this year he was the winner of the intercollegiate championship. He was graduated in 1915 from Columbia, took a post graduate course in engineering, and is engaged in Akron, Ohio, as a civil engineer. He is a member of the New York Athletic and the Fencers Clubs. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Fashion Carnival at Ritz on Oct. 30.

"Le Carnaval des Modes," a big social entertainment, is to be given in three performances, beginning Oct. 30 at the Ritz-Carlton for the purchase of ambulances for the after-care of infantile paralysis victims. It will be under the auspices of the Woman's Supply League. Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President. Latest Paris fashions will be shown and creations introducing ideas suggested by the new Moyen Age Ballets of Serge de Diaghileff. Prominent members of the dramatic stage will appear and general dancing will follow the performances. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

Gen. Charles Delavan Viele, U. S. A.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 6.—Brig. Gen. Charles Delavan Viele, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil and Spanish wars, died here today in his seventyseventh year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and entered the civil war as a Second Lieutenant of infantry, and was brevetted a Captain for "gallant service during the siege of Vicksburg." After the war he was assigned to the cavalry and served until 1890, when he was retired for disability, four years later being raised to the rank of Brigadier General, retired.

Obituary Notes.

HIRAM H. LONG, for a quarter of a century employed in the composing room of The New York Herald, died on Wednesday at his home in Huntington, L. I. He was 49 years old and a member of Jephtha Lodge, No. 494, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY MacGREGOR, wife of Duncan MacGregor and a resident of Brooklyn for nearly forty years, died at her home, 130 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was 64 years old and was born in Lockee, Scotland.

Mrs. ELLEN LIGHTFOOT, 69 years old, wife of John Lightfoot, died on Wednesday at her home, 352 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. Besides her husband, she left three sons, the Rev. Edward M. Lightfoot, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Clinton, S. C.; Robert L., and Albert Lightfoot, and two daughters.

JOHN J. DUNN, for many years employed in the Department of Sewers and well known in Democratic politics in Queens Borough, died on Tuesday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Mr. Dunn was born in Astoria forty-five years ago and left a widow, three daughters, and a son. He lived at 124 Remsen Street, Astoria.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE DEMAREST CORSON, widow of Benjamin F. Corson, a fish dealer of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 2,548 East Fifteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, from apoplexy. She was 69 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZA C. PARDINGTON, widow of the Rev. Dr. Rayner Stephens Pardington, at one time pastor of the Herkimer Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn and for twenty-five years a member of Detroit Methodist Episcopal Conference, died yesterday in Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Mrs. Pardington was 78 years old and lived at 431 Seventh Street, Brooklyn. She was the mother of the late Arthur R. Pardington, who was Vice President of the Lincoln Highway Association and a well-known figure in the automobile world.

LOUIS ROTHLISBERG, 46 years old, for many years chief steward of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 158 Waverley Avenue, leaving a widow and a daughter.

WILLIAM JOHN SMITH, for forty years in the employ of the Mott Iron Works and one of the oldest members of Purity Lodge, 337, I. O. O. F., died yesterday at his home, 1,104 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

JOHN T. KNIGHT, a retired sparmaker of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he had been employed for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 308 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Knight had lived in that borough most of his lifetime, and is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZA KEEGAN MANNING, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, died on Thursday at the home of her nephew, Dr. William J. O'Brien, 99 Berry Street. She was the widow of Patrick Manning, a well-known builder of the Eastern District.

NELSON WOOD, 64 years old, for many years in the stationery business at 99 Jamaica Avenue, died on Thursday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Noonan, 157 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow. Mr. Wood was a son of the late General Robert Wood, a civil war veteran.

JULIUS BERGERMAN, a retired dry-goods merchant of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 1,390 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He was born in Warsaw, Russia.

JOHN VAN RIPER, a member of an old Long Island family, died on Thursday at his home, 22 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY THOMSON VAN BLARCOM, a daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Thomson of Markboro, N. J., and a descendant of Colonel Mark Thomson of the Revolutionary Army, died on Thursday at her home in Newton, N. J., in her eightieth year.

FRANKLIN B. PATTERSON, head of an advertising printing firm with offices at 304 Madison Avenue, died on Wednesday at his home, 435 Van Courtlandt Avenue, Yonkers.

Mrs. JULIA MURPHY, who served under Florence Nightingale as a nurse in the Crimean War, died on Thursday at the home for the aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Detroit, Mich. She was 104 years old.

S. HOWELL JONES, for many years United States Commissioner in Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 31 Broad Street, in that city, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Philadelphia and was a son of the late Benjamin W. Jones, a merchant.

Captain PATRICK H. MAHER, who had served on the Albany police force from 1874 to 1914, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Albany in 1844. He served under General McClellan in the civil war.

Commodore CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, for the last thirty years associated with Schieffelin & Co. of this city, died yesterday at his home, 81 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in New Canaan, Conn., and for many years was Commodore of the Neptune Yacht Club of Norwalk, Conn. For the last twenty years Mr. Tompkins had lived in the Oranges. One daughter, Mrs. A. T. Manning, survives him.

Mrs. HANNAH LEVY, widow of Jacob Levy and identified with many charities in Paterson, N. J., where she had lived for sixty years, died yesterday at her home there, in her eighty-first year, leaving three daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM W. MONK, 47 years old, of 15 Washington Street, White Plains, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Monk was a solicitor for the New York Central Railroad.

Colonel DAVID GREGG McINTOSH, lawyer and Confederate soldier, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Towson, Md., of acute indigestion. He was born at Society Hill, S. C., in 1836.

EUGENE C. CLARK DIES IN HIS AUTO

Ex-President of Alex. Smith & Sons Carpet Co. of Yonkers Stricken with Heart Disease.

FROM BOBBIN BOY TO BOSS

$100,000 a Year His Salary When He Retired Last July—Inaugurated Bonus System at Factory.

Eugene Clinton Clark, who resigned last July as president of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers, died suddenly late yesterday afternoon in his automobile in front of the West 177th Street police station. With his wife, daughter and nurse, he was returning to his home, Fozdale, at 1,048 North Broadway, one of the show places of Yonkers, when he became ill. The machine was stopped and his daughter called to Policeman Gardman of the West 177th Street station, and told him that Mr. Clark was unconscious.

The policeman telephoned to the Washington Heights Hospital, and took the automobile to the police station. Mr. Clark grew worse, and died before Dr. McAvoy arrived from the hospital. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Clark was in his fifty-fourth year and was connected with his late company from his fourteenth year. He entered its employ as a bobbin boy and rose to be President, in which position he received a salary of $100,000 a year for the six years previous to his resignation.

He was born in Katonah, Westchester County, and had lived in Yonkers since his first connection with the carpet company. He rose rapidly in its employ and many years ago was made superintendent of the Mouquette Mill, later becoming Vice-President, where he remained for several years.

Mr. Clark was chiefly responsible for the bonus system installed at the factory during his management. This nets the many workers a large sum every half year. They regarded him with great affection, and were wont to speak of him as the man who went from "bobbin boy to boss," and yet remembered those he worked with on his way to the Presidency of one of the largest carpet concerns in the world.

In his younger days he was organist of St. John's Episcopal Church in Yonkers, and there met Miss Mildred Kear, a soloist in the church, who later became his wife. Mr. Clark was a former President of the Board of Directors of St. John's Hospital and was a member of many clubs, among them the Hudson River Country Club, the Amackassin Club, and the Park Hill Country Club.

Mr. Clark is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Benton, Mrs. Townsend Gray, and Miss Ruth Clark, and one son, Eugene Clark, Jr. His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, where he was Senior Warden.

Rowland Hill Mayland.

Rowland Hill Mayland, for fifty-six years a manufacturer of musical instruments in Brooklyn, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., yesterday. He was 68 years old, and for almost a quarter of a century was active in the civic affairs of Freeport. When the civil war began, he enlisted as drum major of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers and served throughout the conflict. Mr. Mayland became a resident of Freeport twenty-three years ago, and for several years was Vice President of the Freeport Board of Education and also served as President of the Board of Health. He was one of the best known volunteer firemen in this State, and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y., of which he was a Trustee. Mr. Mayland was one of the organizers of the Freeport Lodge of Elks. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

day and some of those booked to sail

Three transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—S. S. Ambrose, Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Miss J. C. Anthony, John Baker, H. E. Beard, the Rev. W. J. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Miss Sophie Brown, Miss Caroline Choate, Mrs. M. B. Cosgrove, Lady Duff-Gordon, R. H. Eggleston, F. E. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fox, William Fowler, Mrs. Evelyn Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Howland, Penrose James, Miss Margaret Jones, Augustin Peter Lavarock, Mr. and Mrs. F. Leadbetter, B. Mouldor, Amos L. Peck, E. Norton, Stewart Smythe, E. Snow, A. W. Taylor, Mrs. Stewart Tupper, Miss Marie S. Tupper, Mrs. Marc Anthony, C. M. Ward, the Rev. Geo. J. Warning, A. B. Wilson, J. O. Wiseman.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss Esther Andrews, C. T. Craig, Lewis W. Dunn, George G. Dodge, Mrs. Franklin Gaylord, Mrs. J. F. Hecker, Captain A. Knudsen, William Meyers, Charles Rees, Miss D. C. Russell, Edgar J. Thayer, Emerson G. Wilson, F. Koren, Norwegian Consul at Montreal; Miss J. R. Taylor, Mrs. M. Quale, Captain J. Hauge, Dr. Anton Heimboe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bart, Miss B. Thorn, M. Wick, Peter Person, Warren H. Wright.

ALAUNIA, (London via Falmouth.)—Richard Alleyn, Mrs. Marmion Barmby, Mrs. Isabella Barr, Miss Mabel Barr, Miss M. E. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Blow, Sidney Bowden, Mrs. C. A. Brown, J. C. Champlin, D. Creighton, Miss R. Cuthbertson, Miss Dodds, Mrs. E. J. Drake, Miss P. Drake, Mrs. Winifred Faulkner, Mrs. T. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Guy, Miss Rose Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James Hood, Mrs. J. Hill, Mrs. F. M. Johnson, Miss Marjorie Johnson, J. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lathburn, Miss A. B. Lilley, E. R. Matley, Mrs. J. Nicoll, Miss Constance Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. F. Patterson, Mrs. C. H. Reid, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Mrs. Isabelle Russell, Mrs. R. S. Saunders, G. E. Saunders, Miss Fannie L. Scott, Miss A. E. Simmons, L. A. Stanley, F. G. Tryon, Miss Mary Whyte, and Mrs. L. Wingrove.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Cadiz and Barcelona on the Antonio Lopez were:

John Hechsler, Felix Martino, Albert Davis, Manuel Lang, George A. Martinez, Rudolf Verey, Oscar Delveni, J. P. Garcia, M. Reyes, Miss Amelia Boyer, Miss Adela Marquis, and Miss Maria Marquis.

Tourists for Bermuda and Cuba.

Some of those booked to leave today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mrs. G. Anderson, Miss R. Alden, Mrs. P. E. Andrews, Miss F. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Badeau, W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barthel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Conyers, Miss E. M. Cordner, W. C. Denny, Major R. Dessenes, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Easton, Jr., Miss Annie Ford, Miss E. Farrow, H. R. Garvin, J. Goldsmith, Sir Joseph and Lady Godfrey, N. C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Hadden, Mrs. Mesale Ives, Mrs. F. C. Jones, A. J. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kilmer, H. Lockwood, Miss Evelyn Loring, Mrs. G. M. Lockwood, J. Lawler, L. K. Lacey, Miss E. F. Leonard, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Dr. F. L. and Mrs. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, F. G. White, W. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wilson.

SARATOGA, (Havana.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dominguez, L. A. Gillette, Miss Florinda Parr, Mrs. E. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hugh, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Morse, Captain Walter Fletcher Smith, R. Truffin, Antonio Pernas, T. L. Briggs.

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LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.
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HENRY WOODRUFF DEAD.

Actor Who Began His Career at 9 Dies of Bright's Disease.

Henry Woodruff, an actor here for many years, who was best known for his appearance in "Brown of Harvard," in which he played the leading rôle during 1905-6-7-8, died suddenly last night in his room at the Algonquin Hotel, 54 West Forty-fourth Street. He had been in ill health for the last six months, and death resulted from an attack of acute Bright's disease.

Mr. Woodruff was born in Jersey City, and was in his forty-seventh year. He made his début on the old Fourteenth Street Theatre stage at the age of 9 as one of the children's chorus in "Pinafore." For several years after he played boys' parts in various companies, among which was that of Adelaide Nielson, then playing in "Cymbeline." After two seasons with Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag" he joined the stock company of the late A. M. Palmer at the Madison Square Theatre.

Mr. Woodruff was a graduate of Harvard University. He was a member of the Lambs, Players, Harvard and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. A brother living in Pittsburgh survives him.

ANTHONY REIFF DIES.

Old Musician Was a Founder of New York Philharmonic Society.

Anthony Reiff, one of the two founders of the New York Philharmonic Society and the oldest surviving member of the society, died yesterday at his home, 124 West 103d Street. He was one of the leading musicians here for many years, and became an operatic leader at the age of 18. Mr. Reiff had been director for Louisa Pyne, England's famous prima donna; for Louise Kellogg, and Parepa Rosa. He introduced grand opera in Australia, and was with the original Gilbert and Sullivan opera companies.

Mr. Reiff wrote the music for the original "Humpty Dumpty," and the incidental music for the Forrest and Booth productions. As a boy he was a member of Jenny Lind's Orchestra at Castle Garden. Mr. Reiff was a former President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union and was the oldest living member of the American Institute.

Mrs. Louise Frances Crane.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Louise Frances Crane, widow of Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton and mother of ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, died tonight at her residence in Dalton. She was 80 years of age. She left a stepson, Zenas Crane; her son, W. Murray Crane, and three daughters, Mrs. George T. Plunkett of Hinsdale, Mrs. Harry Ogden Bates of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Clara L. Crane of Dalton.

GRAY ESTATE NETS $648,060

Former Jurist Left It to Wife and Children.

The estate of John Clinton Gray, former Judge of the Court of Appeals, who died June 28, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $700,777. The bulk of the estate consisted of securities valued at $648,000, less a claim of $77,000 by the firm of Gray & Wilmerding.

The decedent gave personal effects worth $622 and a life interest in 1,000 shares of United States Steel preferred to his wife, Grace Townsend Gray, and a life interest in stocks worth $91,848 to his daughter, Pauline Gray Witherspoon. His sons, John C., Jr., and Henry G. Gray, and his daughter, Edna Gray Hitt, each received $126,000. The same amount went to his son, Albert Z. Gray, less advances, making his bequest $85,633.

Gen. Smith Left $213,045 Estate.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, N. G., N. Y., who died June 21, 1915, left an estate appraised yesterday at $213,045. He gave medals, commissions and other insignia to his son, Elliott, and left the remainder of his estate to his wife, Anna M. Smith. The bulk of the estate consisted of securities.

Justus Miles Forman Left $14,715.

The estate of Justus Miles Forman, writer, who died when the Lusitania sank, was appraised yesterday at $14,715, of which $6,157 was in cash and $3,060 in stocks. He left no will, and the largest inheritance, $4,917, went to his half-sister, Caroline M. Bridge.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

STEVENS—BYRNES.—Mrs. Louise J. Byrnes of Staten Island announces the engagement of her daughter Edna to Mr. John Bayard Stevens, also of Staten Island.

Married.

GRIESEMER—CRANE.—Miss Sara L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Crane of 126 East 3d Av. was married on Thursday evening to Dr. Z. Lawrence Griesemer of 146 East 5th Av. Dr. Griesemer is a graduate of Muhlenberg College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City.

PARROT—TETARD.—Married in New York, on the 28th day of September, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Edward G. Parrot of Boston, Mass., to Mary C. Tetard of New York City, only daughter of Louis C. Tetard, Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

SWAN—NIEBUHR.—Oct. 5, Helen Niebuhr to James Swan.

Died.

BERRY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1916, Louis F. Berry, aged 47 years, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Stamford, Conn. Funeral services at the church Sunday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Eugene Clinton Clark, at Yonkers, in his 54th year. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COHEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1916, Celia, (nee Gallmeyer,) beloved mother of Theodore G., Joseph M., Mortimer I., Sadie E., Marion G., Rose B. Funeral at her late residence, 195 Wilson St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMEAN.—Julienne. Funeral from John J. Fox Simons, L. A. Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Saturday, Oct. 7, at 2 P. M.

DENNISTON.—On Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Ellen, beloved mother of Mrs. W. C. Higham, in her 77th year. Services at her late residence, 200 Undercliff Av., Edgewater, N. J., Oct. 9, at 2 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery.

DUPEE.—Thursday, Oct. 5, 1916, at Presbyterian Hospital, Sadie Cable, beloved wife of Charles Dupee and daughter of Robert and Sarah Lawrie Cable, aged 29 years. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 30 West 89th St., Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

FERRIS.—On Oct. 6, Jennie Beam, wife of Alfred Fillmore Ferris. Funeral from her late residence, 1 W. 81st St., Monday, Oct. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FERRY.—George J., on Oct. 4, at his late residence, Marie Antoinette Hotel, in his 86th year. Services Saturday, 2 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, West End Av. and 86th St., New York City. Burial at convenience of family.

HAMPSON.—Oct. 6, 1916, in New York City, Joseph Henry Hampson, formerly of City of Mexico and Washington, D. C. Funeral and interment Kansas City, Mo. Washington, D. C., and Kansas City papers please copy.

HAZELTINE.—George A. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 3 o'clock.

HAZELTINE.—Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. and A. M.: You are requested to attend Masonic funeral services of Brother George Hazeltine at Merritt's Embalming Institution, 1,970 Broadway, Sunday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL, Master.

HESS.—Oct. 4, at Seabright, N. J., Mrs. Josephine Hess, beloved wife of Selmar Hess, mother of Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Sigmund S. Albert, Dr. Alfred F. Hess. Funeral will be held Sunday, Oct. 8. Carriages meet train arriving Penn. Station 10:30 A. M. Interment Bethelom Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hill, 11:30.

HESS.—Mrs. Selmar. The Directors of the Educational Alliance and the Directors of its Women's Auxiliary, on Thursday, the 5th inst., unanimously adopted the following:

In the death of Mrs. Selmar Hess her associates in the work of the Educational Alliance have sustained an incalculable loss. Her ardent co-operation in all endeavors in the cause of the immigrant, her warm-hearted solicitude for the welfare of the many women and children attending the departments of the Educational Alliance, her ready response in unstinted expenditure of time and means in behalf of those in need, were all dictated by a rare humanity and a kindly insight that caused her to be regarded with gratitude and affection.

Broad-minded, with outlook as wide as it was sympathetic, the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance and the Board of its Women's Auxiliary sought and benefited by her advice and guidance.

Resolved, That this appreciation be given public expression and that the sincere sympathy of the members of the Board of the Educational Alliance and of the Board of the Women's Auxiliary of the Educational Alliance be tendered to the family of Mrs. Hess.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, EDA K. LOEB, President.

HESS.—The Ladies Auxiliary Society of the Montefiore Home and Hospital have heard with profound sorrow of the demise of Mrs. Selmar Hess, their esteemed Vice President, and desire to place on record their tribute of the sterling worth, active interest, and delightful companionship of this beloved coworker. They trust that, under God's blessing, the members of her family will feel some consolation in the sincere esteem in which she will always be held by those who valued her in her work. MADELINE BORG, President.
ALICE R. MACK, Secretary.

JONES.—At his late residence, 81 Broad St., Newark, N. J., S. Howell Jones, son of the late Benjamin W. and Harriet Davis Jones of Philadelphia, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services from St. James's Church, Belleville Av., Saturday, the 7th, at 11 A. M. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

JOSCELYN.—On Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Cornelia H. Joscelyn, wife of Jackson Joscelyn, in her 83d year, after a short illness, at her home, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle. Funeral service at her late residence, Montgomery Place, Beechmont Park, 3 o'clock this Sunday afternoon.

KERR.—Mary A., on Friday, Oct. 6, sister of Mrs. Lackius and John H. Kerr. Funeral at her late home, 247 W. 34th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LEFFINGWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Caroline Street, daughter of Lucius Wooster and Catharine Scott Leffingwell, aged 79. Funeral at New Haven, Conn., private.

LEVY.—At Paterson, N. J., Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Hannah, widow of Jacob Levy. Funeral services on Sunday, Oct. 8, at her late home, 488 East 29th St., Paterson, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Nebo Cemetery.

LEVY.—At her residence, 67 North Munn Av., East Orange, N. J., Oct. 6, 1916, Lillie, wife of Elias Henry Levy and daughter of Mrs. Fred W. Stannard. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKIBBIN.—At his home, at South Norwalk, Conn., George M. McKibbin, aged 51 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 Elmwood Av., at 11 A. M. Monday. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Paterson, N. J., on Oct. 5, 1916, Hattie M., daughter of James S. Biddell, formerly of Passaic. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., from residence, 18 Lake Av.

MULQUEEN.—On Oct. 4, 1916, John J., husband of the late Sarah Mulqueen and brother of Michael J. and Judge Joseph J. Mulqueen. Funeral from residence, 356 West 145th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av.

NUSSKERN.—On Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, at 10:20 P. M., A. Elizabeth Nusskern, nee Asmussen, beloved wife of John H. Nusskern, residence 12 Reservoir Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATTERSON.—Oct. 4, of pneumonia, Franklin Bayard, beloved husband of Sallie C. and son of Eleanor S. and the late Henry A. Patterson. Services at his late residence, 435 Van Cortlandt Park Av., Yonkers, Saturday, 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 9:50 A. M. for Lowerre. Interment private.

POLLAK.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, Francis Deak Pollak, in his 41st year. Services at his late residence, 55 West 73d St., 10 A. M., Sunday, Oct. 8. Interment private.

PYPERMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, Sarah, beloved wife of Thomas Pyperman. Services Saturday, 2 P. M. Funeral from her late residence, 561 West 147th St., Sunday, 10 A. M., private.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, Sarah E., widow of Aaron Raymond, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 West 107th St., on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

REIFF.—Anthony, suddenly, on Oct. 6, Member of New York Philharmonic Society. Services at his late residence, 124 West 103d St., Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—At Wernersville, Penn., Oct. 5, Sophia, wife of the late Charles E. Spencer of Bayonne, N. J. Funeral private.

STILES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1916, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Frank Gardiner Stiles, husband of Mary Louise Baker. Funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Erastus T. Tefft, 324 West 82d St., New York City, on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

STRAUS.—Hannah Straus, nee Rosenstack, widow of Eli Straus, beloved mother of Mrs. Leah Landesman, Ben, and Miriam Straus. Died, Oct. 6, 1916. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 8, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 1,264 Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

TOMPKINS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Oct. 6, 1916, Commodore Charles H. Tompkins, in his 84th year. Funeral service at his late home, 81 North Maple Av., on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment at Boston, Mass.

WEGLEIN.—David Clarence, son of Mrs. Adeline Thurnauer and Mrs. Julius Hines, passed away after a brief illness on Friday, Oct. 6, 1916, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 10 East 23d St., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited. Baltimore, San Francisco, Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Headquarters Depot Battalion, 7th Infantry, N. G., N. Y.
66th Street and Park Avenue,
New York, October 6th, 1916.

Special Order No. 17.

David R. Williams, for nearly forty years a faithful employe of the 7th Regiment, died on Thursday, October 5th, 1916. The funeral services will be held at Bridge St. A. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, October 8th, 1916, at 1 P. M. In recognition of his devotion and loyalty to this organization, the Flag will be displayed at half staff on the day of the funeral.

By order of
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Major,
WM. F. WALL,
1st Lieut., Adjutant.

WILLING.—On Friday, Oct. 6, Jennie Fowler, widow of the Rev. William C. Willing and sister of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler, aged 82 years. Funeral services will be held at 338 West 72d St. on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Chicago papers please copy.

BROPHY.—William, Willard Parker Hospital, Oct. 5. Funeral Oct. 9.

DE HAAN.—Louis L., 301 St. Nicholas Av., Oct. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONOVAN.—James, 1,468 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GAFFNEY.—Annie T., Oct. 5. Funeral 249 Hudson St. today.

GILDAY.—John, 200 East 98th St., Oct. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAFNER.—Margaret, 520 East 147th St., Oct. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAUSTEIN.—Ella, 147 East 164th St., Oct. 5, aged 42. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HERSCHEL.—Mary, 2,409 1st Av., Oct. 4, aged 62.

KAVANAUGH.—John, 427 West 59th St., Oct. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KILMARTIN.—Lucy, 302 East

BETTING FAVORS RED SOX FOR OPENING GAME OF SERIES AT BOSTON TODAY

HUBTOWN ON EDGE FOR OPENING GAME

Record Army Awaits "Play Ball!" Order That Will Send Robins Against Red Sox.

PITCHERS NOT CHOSEN YET

But Marquard Is Expected to Twirl for Brooklyn—Weather Outlook Is Good.

Probable Line-up Today.

BOSTON.	BROOKLYN.
Hooper, rf.	Johnston, rf.
Scott, ss.	Daubert, 1b.
Hoblitzel, 1b.	Myers, cf.
Gardner, 3b.	Wheat, lf.
Lewis, lf.	Cutshaw, 2b.
Walker, cf.	Mowrey, 3b.
Janvrin, 2b.	Olson, ss.
Thomas, c.	Meyers, c.
Ruth or Shore, p.	Marquard, p.

Umpires—Mr. Connolly, American League, behind plate; Mr. O'Day, National League, on bases; Mr. Quigley, National League, left field; Mr. Dineen, American League, right field.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Between 60,000 and 75,000 persons, comprising a vast army of buoyant baseball enthusiasts, are marking time here tonight, waiting impatiently for the big drive on Braves Field when the gates are thrown open tomorrow for the initial grapple between the Boston Americans and Brooklyn Nationals for the world's championship. Between 40,000 and 50,000 of these hopeful devotees of the national game will get inside Braves Field, but there will be many thousands disappointed and barred from witnessing the blue ribbon event of the baseball year.

Thousands for weeks have lived in the hope that they would see this opening game, and the Bostonians are accommodating the visitors to this land of the Sacred Cod, tonight aflame with baseball enthusiasm. These visitors are being taken care of—if not by the management of the Boston American League team, by the scalpers, who tonight have hundreds of tickets available for sale.

No less eminent a personage than his honor the Boston weather man predicts a wonderful day for the opening game of the world's series. In his report, issued this afternoon, the weather purveyor says that it will be fair, but somewhat cooler. Sunshine, too, he says, will be in order.

The "somewhat cooler" will be welcomed by the fans, for it was hot enough this afternoon to be considered disagreeable. Reports were received here of a disturbance of some energy over the South Atlantic coast this morning, which was causing rain in that section, and was accompanied by moderate to strong northeast wind. It is the opinion of his eminence, however, that Boston and Brooklyn will not be affected by that storm. In all other parts of the country this morning the weather was fair and clear, with seasonable temperature in all sections. From present appearances the temperature here tomorrow afternoon will be somewhere between sixty-five and seventy—ideal Fall weather.

There is not a reserved seat ticket to be had now at Fenway Park, where they were put on sale early this week, even though a prospective purchaser holds Bethlehem Steel or Standard Oil stock. Yet, what would a world's series be without a ticket scandal? There is one here, with good measure, it seems.

Conditions became so bad this afternoon that John J. Lannin, President of the Boston American League Club, offered to buy back at a premium all the tickets he could get, in order that he might again pass them through the regular channels to his applicants.

Bleacherites Line Up Early.

The Hub is stark baseball mad tonight. As the dusk settled over Braves Field this evening, shortly after Manager Bill Carrigan had directed the last workout and signal practice of his championship combination, a thin line began to form outside of the park. As the hours passed the line grew longer, and when the gates of Braves Field are swung open tomorrow to admit bleacherites and unreserved seat purchasers there will be thousands in file. Unexcelled weather is promised, which will help to augment the crowd.

But the big question—a question which every one would like answered—is, "Who will win the series?" All Boston knows. Only the Red Sox have a chance, think the folks in this now bristling city of beans on the eve of the opening titular game. The waiter in your favorite hotel doesn't ask tonight, "What will you eat?" But he queries credulously, "Don't you think the Red Sox will win?"

Boston Favored, 10 to 8.

Boston fans think so much of the prospects of their teams, which humbled the Phillies last year in five games, that they are willing to give odds of 10 to 8 on their chances. Some are even willing to offer 2 to 1, but in small amounts.

In the old-fashioned Hotel Brunswick, a secluded, quiet, hostelry, which is the ideal place for a foe to rest in a hardened aggregation of athletes, with nary a sign of the unusual nervousness of such a crucial time. They are chaperoned by a smiling baseball genius, and are willing to stake their lives on the outcome against the Red Sox. These athletes are the Brooklyn Nationals, winners of one of the hardest fought pennant races in baseball history. They left their home town this morning mid the flare of trumpets and the shouts of the populace, but they jumped off their special train at the Back Bay station early tonight, unnoticed and unheralded, except by the band of rooters, led by Borough President L. H. Pounds of Brooklyn, who came along with the team. This assemblage, a rival organization of the Royal Rooters of Boston, and known as the Brooklyn Boosters, is here to cheer the Dodgers in the first world's series in which Brooklyn has figured under the National Commission supervision.

Wilbert Robinson, the new miracle man of baseball, who accomplished one of the seven wonders when he piloted his team of misfit sluggers to the National League pennant, has all the faith in the world in his men. He is not worried in the least by the Red Sox. Their easy victory over the Phillies last year means nothing in his life, especially when he places his confidence in a team of youngsters who know how to fight when their backs are against the wall and who know, what's more, how to follow instructions.

Persons on the outside trying to look in do not know any more about who will pitch the opening game of the series here tomorrow than do Managers Robinson and Carrigan. Rube Marquard may be the man fate will decide to drag into the calcium tomorrow. Rube seems the most probable pitching selection for Brooklyn. He is in wonderful condition, and his fellow Brooklyn players have the utmost confidence in his ability to subdue the Sox as he did in two games in 1912 when pitching for the Giants. It would be just like fate to single out Rube as a favored son for he is due to return the confidence to Robby that the big leader has always placed in the wry-necked southpaw.

It was your Uncle Wilbert, who, day after day, patiently worked with Rube while he was ripening into one of the greatest pitchers in the game, as a Giant back in 1911. It was Robby who came to Rube's rescue when he was cut adrift last year by Manager McGraw, supposedly "all in," and a fit candidate for the has-been club. It was Robby who worked hard with his pet left-hander throughout the season, who gave him encouragement when in July he began to slide and seemed again destined for the bush leagues. And it was Robby who brought him back to the zenith of his Brooklyn career, which he reached a week ago tomorrow at Ebbets Field when he held the Robins in the lead of the National League fight by giving the Phillies three hits and a single run while his mates were driving Alexander the Great from the mound.

Marquard Ready to Repay Robby.

All the time that Marquard was undergoing his reincarnation from a glass-armed twirler to one of the most prominent figures in the world's series about to start, Robby was the man who helped him come back. Marquard is now prepared to return this confidence, and he may do it by sending Brooklyn away to a flying start here tomorrow. If he is right, the Red Sox will have the time of their lives winning from him. They have many fatal weaknesses against southpaws, although the experts were busy here today trying to show how the Sox have been sometimes effective against lefthanders.

It is problematical whom Carrigan will pitch against Brooklyn. The wily Red Sox chieftain had his team in action behind closed doors today, and no information regarding the condition of his twirlers could be obtained. From several sources there came a report that Dutch Leonard would not be on the mound. From others came a story that Long Babe Ruth, the Baltimorean, whose southpaw slants were instrumental in bringing the American League pennant to Boston, would be sent into the arena against the Robins. And from still another source came the report that Ernie Shore, a righthander, would be sent out to throw the Brooklynites in their tracks. But who the selection will be no one will know until after the warming-up exercises at Braves Field tomorrow.

Should Shaw be sent against Robby's men, it will cause a shift in the Brooklyn line-up, for there are a couple of Ebbet's salaried men who cannot hit righthanders, though they can pepper south-side flingers. Hy Myers would lead off instead of Jimmy Johnston, and would play centre, and Stengel—Casey Stengel, the pride and hope of Flatbush—would bat third and play in right. Chief Meyers will be back of the bat steadying Marquard should the spiral Rube be Robby's mound nomination.

Barry Lost to Red Sox.

The Red Sox will enter the championship series minus their Captain and rudder, Jack Barry, who is barred from playing by his physician, who informed him that to play might mean permanent injury to his broken right hand. Barry is a wonderful man in a world series, his brains would count if nothing else, and his loss may prove irreparable for Boston. Janvrin, a substitute with considerable experience, will play at second in Barry's place, but his generalship doesn't compare with Barry's.

Del Gainer is also out with injuries, and Dick Hoblitzel will play first. This is not going to be any picnic for the Red Sox. If they win it will be only after the hardest kind of a tussle. The Brooklyn team may lack brains, as they say, although there is no man in baseball with more knowledge of the game than Wilbert Robinson, and they may be inconsistent fielders, but they are there with the bat. And in a world's championship, hitting might upset even the strongest defensive teams.

The odds quoted against the Robins seem to be deceptive, for they might take two straight should they exhibit their best form. The Sox are game under fire; this is one of their greatest attributes. But the Robins, although in and outers, have shown great recuperative powers this year, and are not second to the Sox in the matter of courage.

When it comes to matching the skill of Robby and Carrigan, one might as well toss up a coin and make his pick that way. Carrigan has had remarkable success with the Red Sox. Two successive American League championships and one world's title is a record which cannot be denied. But Robinson not only accomplished the unexpected, but a seeming impossibility, when he brought home the Robins first.

Who will win? Boston will if Marquard, Pfeffer, and Coombs become prey for the Sox, and Brooklyn will grab the big end of the money provided Shore, Ruth, Leonard, and Mays, the great twirling quartet, fall by the wayside.

The National Commission, as represented by Presidents Tener and Johnston of the National and American Leagues, respectively, held what was termed a meeting at the Copley Plaza this afternoon, but did nothing other than assign the umpires. Tom Connolly, the American League veteran, will be back of the plate, and old Hank O'Day, the National League's venerable arbiter, will handle the bases. Bill Dineen of the American League, and Bill Quigley of the National League will look after the foul lines.

THE WORLD'S SERIES

Schedule of Games.

First Game—Today, at Braves' Field, Boston.
Second Game—Monday, at Braves' Field, Boston.
Third Game—Tuesday, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.
Fourth Game—Wednesday, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.
Fifth Game—Thursday, at Braves' Field, Boston.
Sixth Game—Friday, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

In the event that a seventh game is necessary, it will be played next Saturday. The place to be determined by the tossing of a coin before the playing of the sixth game. In the case of a tie or a postponement, the game will be played off on the following day in the city originally scheduled, and all succeeding games will be brought forward.

All games start at 2 P. M.

Four out of seven victories will determine the winner.

Prices of Admission.

Brooklyn—Box seats, $5; lower grand stand, first nine rows, $5; remainder of lower grand stand, $3; upper grand stand, first seven rows, $3; remainder of upper grand stand, $3; present left field bleachers, $2; temporary right field bleachers, $2; temporary left field bleachers, $1.

Boston—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; first base pavilion, (admission,) $1; bleachers, 50 cents.

All reserved seat tickets are sold for three games, both in Brooklyn and Boston. All seats will be reserved at Ebbets Field with the exception of the $1 seats in the temporary left field bleachers. Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained by sending the required amount, together with a regular application blank, to Ebbets Field.

On the morning of each game the seats in the temporary left-field bleachers will be placed on sale.

The box, grand stand, and first base pavilion seats are reserved in Boston. All others will be placed on sale the morning of each game.

In the event that less than six games are needed to decide the series, the National Commission will refund the money for all tickets returned.

Division of Receipts.

Players get 60 per cent. of gross receipts of first four games after 10 per cent. has been deducted as the National Commission's share. The players' share is then divided, 60 per cent. to the winning team and 40 per cent. to the losing team. The remaining 50 per cent. of the first four games receipts is divided equally between the club managements. After the first four games clubs divide the receipts after 10 per cent. for the National Commission is deducted.

Seating Capacity of the Parks.

Boston—Braves' Field, 45,000.
Brooklyn—Ebbets Field, between 25,000 and 27,500.

Records of the Teams.

Not in the history of the National League has a team come through to the pennant in a more stirring race. The battle was not decided in Brooklyn's favor until two days before the season ended. Not even in 1908, when a playoff settled the race, were the fans of the country roused to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than they were this year. Brooklyn took the lead in May and three times dropped below the chasing Phillies.

Chicago and Detroit gave Boston a hard run for the American League pennant. The victors had a difficult task holding their lead through September, but in the last week they shook off both their rivals.

How the Teams Compare.

Bettors and those who follow baseball closely are inclined to believe that the Red Sox will win again after a hard fight. They are an experienced aggregation, steady, consistent, well managed, in fine condition, with the exception of Second Baseman Jack Barry, who may not get into the series. In a short series the Boston pitchers should count heavily, while their sturdy batters may work havoc with the Brooklyns.

The Robins will depend on their pitchers and on Wheat, Daubert, and Stengel, the slugging trio, unless some other star materializes. The series may bring about an upset, however, for there is no game more uncertain than baseball.

The Red Sox are favored in the betting at odds ranging, according to the sums wagered, from 10 to 7 to 2 to 1.

Rival Managers.

Wilbert Robinson, the Brooklyn leader, is a new miracle man in baseball. He derived much of his success this season from his careful study of his pitchers, his firm support of his players, and from his general wide knowledge of baseball. Robby was a catcher for the famous Baltimore Orioles, of which John J. McGraw was also a member. He is from the same school of baseball as is the Giant manager, but is not quite so energetic in his methods. Robby, some few years ago, was engaged by McGraw to coach his pitchers, and to him was given much of the credit for the success of Rube Marquard. He has handled the Rube well since the southpaw joined Brooklyn, and may find in him his guiding star to the championship.

Bill Carrigan, the Red Sox Manager, is one of the cleverest leaders in the American League, if not in the national game. He has been with the Red Sox for a number of years, joining them after he left Holy Cross College. There is no doubting that he is a great leader after the manner in which he piloted the Sox to the American League championships and the world's title last year, and again to the premier honors in the Johnson circuit this year.

The Umpires.

For National League—Henry O'Day and Ernest Quigley. For American League—William Dineen and Thomas Connolly.

Record Attendance.

The largest attendance recorded in a world's series was in 1912 in the series between Boston, (American League,) and New York, (National League.) The attendance was 251,901, and the receipts were $490,440. Last year the attendance was 143,851, and the receipts $320,361. In 1912 the winning players received $4,022 apiece, and the losers $2,500. The largest crowd at a single game was in the third game in 1913, between the Giants and the Athletics, which was attended by 36,888.

RED SOX WILL WIN SERIES--FULLERTON

Expert Picks Robins to Take Only the Third Game, with Coombs Pitching.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston—Shore	5	11	1
Brooklyn—Pfeffer	1	6	3

SECOND GAME.

Boston—Ruth	3	7	2
Brooklyn—Marquard	2	9	1

THIRD GAME.

Boston—Mays	3	10	1
Brooklyn—Coombs	7	12	2

FOURTH GAME.

Boston—Leonard	4	9	2
Brooklyn—Cheney	3	12	2

FIFTH GAME.

Boston—Shore	3	6	0
Brooklyn—Pfeffer	1	7	2

Boston's Red Sox again will fly the world's championship banner at the close of the impending dispute with the Brooklyn Dodgers if the "grandoldope" is correct.

The Red Sox hope to win four out of five games from their National League rivals and to swamp the Dodgers. So far as I can see, no possible switching of the pitchers would give Brooklyn more than a fighting chance for victory, and the only opportunity for jubilation in National League circles that is evident from a study of the pitchers, one against the other, is that Jack Coombs promises to win his game from his ancient and honorable enemies, the Red Sox. Rube Marquard promises to give Ruth a terrific battle. There is a chance (as always there is a chance) of luck or accident turning that game upside down, but the other games are quite to be pretty close to the figures set down in the preceding table.

The great difficulty in doping a world's series is the odd objection managers have to giving us accurate information as to which pitchers will work in the games. In this case we are pretty certain Carrigan will work only four pitchers, eliminating Foster from consideration because he has not been at his best form this season. He may even reduce this number to three and try to go through with two left handers and one right hander by working Shore left handed. It is possible, too, that he may use Shore and Mays and Ruth and leave Leonard as the rescuer in case of trouble.

However, it looks to me as if with his four strong pitchers, Carrigan will start with Shore and follow up with Ruth, and that, to meet this play, Robinson will be compelled to shoot his highest trump at the foe in the first game and use Pfeffer.

Pfeffer Has Good Record.

This fellow Pfeffer is quite a pitcher, and, in studying the dope on his work against National League batters who compare with the Red Sox in style and hitting strength, I am surprised to find how few of them have batted him effectively. Hornsby, for instance, and Sherry Magee hit him hard, but he stopped batters who are supposed to be their equals, and his work against lefthanded batters was particularly effective. I studied his figures against twenty-two lefthanders during the present season, and they batted a trifle under .208 against him, indicating that he keeps his fast one in the right place and uses his curve effectively, even though he is not noted for his control.

Undoubtedly the Red Sox will rap his offerings freely, but he ought to be able to keep them scattered. However, it appears to be of little difference how many runs, over two, the Red Sox get, as Shore figures to hold the Dodgers to one run, which probably will be scored on a long hit.

Ruth is Carrigan's most logical choice to work in the second game, and Robinson probably will try to check that move by using Marquard, who has been remarkably effective this season. He is a better and smarter pitcher than he was when the Red Sox whipped him in the other world's series, although he does not possess so much "stuff." I figure that he will hold the Red Sox to fewer hits than his own team will make off Ruth, but that he will be beaten, and very probably Ruth's hitting will be a large contributing element in his own victory.

Picks Third Game for Robins.

With two victories in their claws, the Red Sox would use Mays and send him against the veteran Coombs. You may look for a free hitting game in this event, for the Dodgers figure to slam the life out of Mays's offerings and to hit the ball far away. Coombs, as he now pitches, usually is hit freely but not consecutively, and I expect him to record a handy victory by keeping the Boston hits scattered through many innings.

At that stage of the game one naturally would expect a world's series to loosen up, for it is usual in such series for the teams to get over their first anxiety and to begin to play ball naturally and take the chances. However, in this series I expect the scores to tighten up, for, although the batting and fielding will be more natural, the pitching is very liable to get better.

If Carrigan uses Leonard, and Robinson retorts with Larry Cheney, we probably will see a close and interesting game. Cheney is a dangerous pitcher at any time that he approaches rightness. Leonard is not the air-tight kind of pitcher nor is he possessed of the speed and shoot he had a few years ago. He has been relying upon strategy instead of brute strength, and he has been hit freely almost all year even while winning. That Brooklyn club ought to tag his pitching steadily all the way through the game. It will be a close game, with the Red Sox winning on their class, rather than on the pitching.

With the series standing that way, there would seem to be nothing for Robinson to do but to lead his ace again, and, of course, Carrigan would send Shore right back, because Shore is now his best and most reliable pitcher—a fellow with a world of nerve and one who gets better under trying circumstances. He is really a great pitcher, just wild enough to hold the opposing team at a distance, and with control enough to shoot them over if necessary.

This game ought to end the series, with a close score, leaving Brooklyn and its suburb, New York, with plenty of cold comfort in the matter of might-have-been.

Pitching Eccentricities.

The surprise of the doping of this series, pitcher against pitcher, to me, has been the fact that the Red Sox do not figure to hit the Dodger pitchers nearly so hard as I imagined they would. The Red Sox do not appear to fit that style of pitching as well as they do better pitching. The Brooklyn club is an odd one in that respect, anyhow. It has a habit of trimming the life out of one club, losing steadily to another, which perhaps is easy picking for the club Brooklyn could beat all the time. If that Brooklyn team finds pitchers that it likes, no matter how good they may be against other clubs, they hit them merrily.

Unfortunately for their consecutive hitting, it looks as if part of them like the style of some of the Red Sox and do not like the others, while others like them just the opposite.

One thing also that strikes me in studying this series is that it is very liable to be another series that will be decided largely by long hits.

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Louisville Finds Omaha Easy.

OMAHA, Oct. 6.—Louisville, the American Association pennant winners, defeated Omaha, Western League pennant winners in the third game of the series of four games here today. The score was 8 to 2.

To Sell or Remove Topeka Club.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6.—The Topeka Western League Baseball Club will be removed to some other city, probably Peoria, Ill., or Kansas City, Kan., or sold soon, according to an announcement made here today by John Savage, owner of the club.

DODGERS DEPART AMID CHEERS

Ovation for Champions All the Way from Ebbets Field to Grand Central.

Owner Colonel C. H. Ebbets, Manager Wilbert Robinson, and the remaining athletes who go to make up the Brooklyn Dodgers departed from this friendly vicinity yesterday afternoon to invade the habitat of the Boston Braves, and, incidentally, to find what fate holds in store for them. The National League champions, chockful of that confidence which comes to only those who are accredited leaders in their class, entrained at the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, amid cheers and scenes which are generally accorded a Presidential nominee in some obscure township.

As the Brooklyn victors strove frantically to get through the admiring throng, which crowded the station before and even after their departure, there was not a word to be had in the borough across the bridge the highest laurels in the baseball world.

If a holiday had been declared in Brooklyn the crowd which participated in the festivities preceding the Robins' leave-taking could not have been bigger. Or, so it seemed, for there were thousands in Brooklyn's thoroughfares to watch the movements of the baseball players from the moment they entered their various automobiles until they had motored out of sight of the throng. From the time preliminary preparations for the journey started in Brooklyn, until the train chocq-ed good out of the Grand Central terminal, a series of big sendoffs greeted the procession at every turn. Eighteen touring cars left Ebbets Field at 11 o'clock on an itinerary through Brooklyn streets. Several stops were made. On one, official Brooklyn said adieu and good luck to the players.

At the Grand Central a crowd of about 5,000 lusty-lunged citizens was on hand to give the heroes a rousing reception. The appearance of Rube Marquard, as he made his way to the train, brought forth a stirring ovation, while the big southpaw just grinned his appreciation.

The betting in local circles last night favored the Boston clan to win the series by 8 to 5. These were the prevailing odds, although there were quite a number of Brooklyn admirers looking for 2 to 1. One bet of $1,600 against $1,000 was placed against Brooklyn on the series yesterday, while another wager recorded was one of $600 against $400 that Boston takes the first game.

The majority of the reserved seats for Ebbets Field have already been sold. The remaining pasteboards at the Brooklyn office number about 300 at $3, and 1,500 at $2.

Eric H. Palmer, President of the Brooklyn Press Club, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Curley of Boston, inviting the ball players, newspapermen, and rooters to accept the hospitality of the Press Club during their stay in Brooklyn. A smoker has been arranged in honor of the visiting Bostonians for Tuesday night.

GIANTS FIND EASY MARK.

Lafayette College Nine Shut Out in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 6.—The New York Giants defeated Lafayette here today by the score of 9 to 0. Considering the class of their opponents, the college boys played good baseball. Gerard started for Lafayette and was hit rather freely, while Miller, the Toms School boy who followed him, pitched ball that marks him as a coming star in college ranks. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0	9	15	5
Lafayette	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	0

Batteries—Perritt, Benton, and Kocher; Gerard, Miller, and Wright.

Fall Baseball for Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—Fred Mitchell, who coached the successful Harvard baseball team last season, took the squad in hand for Fall practice today. The players were divided into two teams and had a practice game of three innings. A large squad of pitchers worked out to try for the vacancies made by Mahan and Whitney, who were lost by graduation last June.

FANS TO SEE GAMES IN TIMES SQUARE

Big Board on Times Building Will Show Progress of Play in World's Series.

Local baseball enthusiasts, whether their interest be in Wilbert Robinson's National League champions or in Bill Carrigan's Boston clan, who, for financial reasons or otherwise, find it inconvenient to follow the Brooklyn players in the world's series games to be decided at Boston and Ebbets Field, will have no cause for worry. They can gather at THE TIMES building any day while the series is in progress and there see a reproduction on a miniature diamond of what transpires at either park while the best teams in the National and American Leagues are fighting tooth and nail for the lion's share of the season's spoils.

THE TIMES will follow its custom of several years past, and flash before the baseball fans every play that takes place on the diamonds of either field, almost as quickly as that play is executed. This is no innovation on the part of THE TIMES, for in years past the same thing has been done, and it has never failed of its purpose—to give local fans, interested in either team, a chance to watch their favorites in action by way of electricity. And, as has been the case in former years, it is more than likely that the same thousands which thronged the space in the immediate vicinity of the scoreboard will again be on hand.

The scoreboard this year will be erected on the Forty-third Street side of THE TIMES building, or the building's northern end. The board is a huge affair, measuring twelve feet high by thirty feet long, and will record plainly the movements of the ball as the game progresses. Although operated by electricity, the big board is a model of simplicity. The large middle section is in the form of a baseball field, with a green background. The diamond is marked off in white, and the positions of the nine players are indicated by white electric bulbs, as is the position of the batter.

A foul ball must go in one of three directions, directly behind the batter, to the right of the first base line, or to the left of the third base line. Red electric bulbs are placed at each of these points to indicate foul balls and the direction by marking. Shore left of the field there are spaces for the names of the Boston players, and the names of the Brooklyn players occupy similar spaces on the right. Beside the space for each name there is a white electric bulb, which is lighted at the same time that the white bulb at the batter's box is burning, shows who is at bat.

The scoreboard is to be operated from a room directly behind it on the second floor of THE TIMES building. THE TIMES special telegraph wires will connect this room directly with the sporting writers' boxes at Boston and Ebbets Field. In addition, connections have been made with the special wires of the commercial news department of the Western Union, and all detail which might interest fans will be overlooked.

If Zach Wheat goes to bat at 3:35 P. M., the Times Square spectators will know it before 3:36. The ball is tossed to the pitcher and the white bulb in his box lights to show where the sphere is. If the first ball is a strike the light in the catcher's box shows when the ball is caught, and goes out when he throws the ball, and in the upper left hand corner of the board, under the caption "Strikes," one of the three white lights is flashed on and remains until the batter leaves the box. The balls are indicated by four white lights in the middle of the board, on a line with the strikes, and the outs in the upper right hand corner on the same line. If the batter walloops one to the right fielder the light in right field shows when the ball is caught, and another light is added to the outs. If the ball isn't caught a light indicates the base which the runner reaches.

In the lower corner of the board are the spaces in which the scores will be shown by innings, so that the spectator is able to keep record of the previous innings as well as the one in progress. Other lights indicate hits and errors by each player—in fact, THE TIMES scoreboard tells everything about the player except the expression on his face as he steps to the plate, or sets himself to catch a ball, and in such simple fashion that even those who have only a meagre conception of the national pastime will have little difficulty in following it.

NO ACTION NOW ON McGRAW.

Secretary Heydler of National League Issues a Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—There was a decided chill in the air in the smoker of the Bay State Limited which left New York at 1 o'clock this afternoon when Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and John K. Tener of the National League greeted each other soon after boarding the train. The atmosphere remained cool all the way to Boston, and Tener and Johnson each entertained different parties during the five-hour journey.

John Heydler, Secretary of the National League, is authority for the statement that no action is at present contemplated by the league on the charges made by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants against his players. Some one may bring up McGraw's assertions at the annual league meeting in December, he said, but until then nothing will be done in the matter, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

After McGraw had accused his players of virtually lying down, Ban Johnson gave his opinion of what he would do if the incident happened in the American League, and this may account for the apparent coolness existing between him and President Tener.

WHITE SOX SWEEP SERIES.

American Leaguers Take Three Straight from Cubs at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Americans made it three straight from their National League rivals today for the city championship, by winning 8 to 0. Jackson's great batting won the game for Comiskey's men, and Claude Williams's pitching also baffled the Nationals. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	2
Americans	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 ..	3	8	0

Batteries—Prendergast, McConnell and Wilson; Williams and Schalk.

The total attendance was 10,916, which brought the total receipts to $6,625. Of this the National Commission's share was $662.50; the players' pool, $3,577.50; and each club's share, $1,192.50.

HAYES TO TRAIN HARRIERS.

Former Olympic Champion Engaged by Columbia.

Two new coaches for Columbia teams were named yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager. Johnny Hayes, who won the Marathon event at the Olympic games in England in 1908, will have charge of the cross-country team. Practices have already begun and, as usual, a schedule of dual meets will be drawn up to give the harriers training before the annual Fall intercollegiates.

H. L. Merner of the Kansas State College will be the coach of the Freshman basketball team. For several seasons the yearlings have been successful only in part, because of the lack of a coach. This Winter the freshman five will have a schedule of several games.

Both coaches are to fill new jobs at Columbia. Heretofore the track mentor has also taken charge of the harriers, and graduates have given time voluntarily to the freshman basketball candidates.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Tex Kelly vs. Frank Carbone; Willie Warren vs. Jack Grits. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Gus Christie vs. Knockout Sullivan, Ten rounds.

RUNES WINS HANDICAP.

Mirasol Stable's Colt Takes All-Age Event at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 6.—The Mirasol Stable supplied the winner of the handicap at the Maryland State Fair track this afternoon. The race, for all ages, went to the brown colt Runes, which scored his third victory of the season, the other two being gained over Canadian courses. The winner was a fairly long shot, as he paid $24.30 for $2 in the mutuels. Mr. Earle's Arnold was an easy winner of the race for 2-year-olds. The Peep o' Day colt was always in front, and never left the issue in doubt for a second. This makes his third successive victory.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.

Storm Nymph, Kentucky Stable's b. f., 112 pounds, by Joe Chamberlain-Maud Primrose, $6.70, $2.70, $2.40. (G. Byrne).....1
Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. f., 112, $4.40, $2.30. (F. Robinson).....2
Polly J., Quincy Stable's b. f., 112, $3.30, third. (C. Burlingame).....3
Black Eagle, Felucca, Hesse, Millie B., Palisade, Bright Star, Flora Finch, and Affinity also ran. Lynette, Velour, Mae Murray, and Sweeter Than Sugar scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:47 3-5.

Dercris, L. W. Carth's b. g., 4 years, 139 pounds, by Dorante-Crisscross, $4.30, $3.40, $2.40. (W. Allen).....1
Susan B., J. M. Hedrick's ch. m., 5, 132, $10.40, $5.80. (S. Bush).....2
Golden Vale, E. Stackhouse's b. g., 6, 144, $2.70, third. (W. Brown).....3
Cynosure, Aberfeldy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year olds, non-winners of more than $500; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:18.

Arnold, Mr. Earle's b. c., 118 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Victoria M., $2.90, $2.60, $2.20. (J. Butwell).....1
Jack Root, Dr. A. Coleman's br. c., 110, $9, $3.10. (R. Troxler).....2
Whirling Dun, J. W. Pangle's br. c., 113, $2.40 third. (F. Robinson).....3
Kildee, Hussy, Ed Rooks, Sargon II., Captain Roy, and Battle Abbey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:38 1-5.

Runes, Mirasol Stable's br. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Voorhees-Chiffle, $24.30, $10.80, and $5.70. (T. Farrington).....1
Fenmouse, G. A. Muller's b. f., 4, 106, $4 and $3. (H. Ambrose).....2
J. J. Lillis, Mirasol Stable's br. g., 5, 100, $10.10. (E. Robinson).....3
Capra, Trial by Jury, Bac, Daddy's Choice, Woodward, and Lady Teresa also ran. Ninety Simplex and Golden Rod scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Blue Cap, W. Smith's ch. f., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Hastings-Blue Jacket, $10.30, $6.80, $4.50. (B. Warscher).....1
Broomvale, R. F. Carman's b. g., 3, 113, $10.90, $6.70, (J. Metcalf).....2
Jay Bird, E. Tapling's ch. g., 6, 121, $4.10 third. (E. Tapling).....3
Sand Hill, Plumose, Tinkle Bell, Disturber, Ash Can, Chesterton, Pharaoh, Sureget, Sinai, Infidel II., and Casco also ran. Preston Lynn scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:42.

Illuminator, W. P. Austin, Jr.'s, b. g., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Von Tromp-Candlewick, $3.90, $2.80, $2.20. (F. Robinson)..1
Eddie T., H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 115, $2.30, $2.20. (S. Taplin).....2
Repton, W. Stormont's b. g., 3, 104, $5.30, third. (A. Ambrose).....3
Politician, Fonctionaire, Navigator, Greetings, Col. Gentelius also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $400 since Aug. 1, 1916; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:48.

Star Gaze, H. L. Pratt's b. h., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lyndall, $6.30, $4.40, $2.70. (E. Burlingame).....1
Jacklet, F. C. Frisbie's b. g., 4, 110, $5.50, $3.60. (W. Doyle).....2
Altamaha, J. O'Connor's b. g., 8, 113, $3, third. (J. Metcalf).....3
Blackford, Tyrosphy, Scorpii, Mary Warren, Chevron, Friar Nought, Lady Edwina, Patty Regan, Voluspa also ran.

EMMA MAGOWAN VICTOR.

Trots Two Fast Heats and Wins Stake at the Lexington Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—Emma Magowan won the Lexington, the oldest two-year-old stake race, in handy fashion at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meeting here today. The winner trotted two heats in 2:07½ and 2:07¾. Her best heat was only a half second slower than the best heat by The Real Lady in winning the Futurity.

Ben Earl, in winning the Blue Grass stake for 2:10 pacers, showed the best speed of the day. In the second heat Ben Earl paced the last half in 0:58½ and the last quarter in 0:28½ In the second heat of the 2:13 trot George Patterson and Jeanette Speed ran together on the first turn and Cox was thrown from the sulky but was not injured. The summaries:

2:09 TROT.

Two in three heats; purse, $1,000.

Brisac, br. h., by Bringhra, (Murphy)..1	3	1	
M. L. J., b. g., (Leonard).....7	1	3	
Miss Perfection, c. m., (McMahon)....2	5	2	
Zembro Clay, br. h., (C. Valentine)...3	2	4	
Ben. Gregor, b. g., (Whitehead).....8	8	5	
Fayre Rosamond, b. m., (Cox).....4	4	dr	
Sister S. Strong, b. m., (D. Valentine).5	7	dr	
McCloskey, br. g., (McDonald).....6	6	dr	
R. C. H., b. g., (Childs).....dis			

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:08¼.

2:13 TROT.

Three in five heats. Purse $1,000.

Baby Doll, b. m., by Tom Smith, (Rodney)	4	1	1	8	1
Jeanette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)..1	9	4	7	2	
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee)	5	3	7	1	3
Binville, blk. h., (Tipling).....	2	2	2	2	4
The Proof, b. h., (H. Thomas).7	6	3	3	ro	
Winnie Lockhart, b. m., (Taylor).3	4	5	4	ro	
Vanko, c. g., (Murphy).....6	5	8	6	ro	
Onward Allerton, b. g., (Fleming).8	7	6	5	ro	
George Patterson, ch. g., (Ruthford)	8	8	dis		
Gumdrup, blk. g., (Whitehead)..Dis					

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¾; 2:10¾.

THE BLUE GRASS, 2:10 PACE.

Value $2,000.

MISS STIRLING AND MISS CAVERLY IN WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE FINAL

ALEXA STIRLING IN FINAL GOLF ROUND

Southern Girl Beats Mrs. Auchincloss, 2 Up, in National Title Tourney.

MISS CAVERLY ALSO WINS

Philadelphia District Champion Easily Puts Out Mrs. Hucknall of Forest Hills.

Card of the Belmont Springs Course.

Hole—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Distance—	353	198	339	500	137	412	425	380	360	3,113
Bogey—	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	38
Hole—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Out
Distance—	367	371	367	380	417	385	114	367	367	3,124
Bogey—	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	39

Total distance—6,237.
Total bogey (Massachusetts rating)—77.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—In one of the finest and closest matches of the season, Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, the nineteen-year-old champion of the South, won her way into the final round of the women's national amateur championship over the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club today by defeating Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss of Piping Rock 2 up in a contest that was in doubt until the last putt was holed on the home green. The opponent of Miss Stirling in the final match for the title will be another youngster, Miss Mildred Caverly of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the present title holder of the Philadelphia district.

Miss Caverly earned her place in the final round by a victory over a Metropolitan golfer, Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hills, and the New Yorker's game deteriorated so badly after a good start that Miss Caverly won by the wide margin of 7 up and 6 to play. However, there was more than enough golf played in the other semi-final match to satisfy the gallery at the Belmont links.

At the turn Mrs. Auchincloss was no less than 4 down to her younger opponent. Her case seemed hopeless, for the Southern girl had reached the half-way station in 39 strokes, a women's record for the course, and was going along at championship pace. Nothing daunted, the Metropolitan golfer kept trailing along, getting down putts for a half where the hole seemed to have been lost, sinking other putts that won when a half seemed the best to be obtained, until she had a four-foot putt on the seventeenth green to bring the match all square. She missed it, and it was here, and not on the home green, that the match was lost by the New Yorker.

Mrs. Hucknall Goes to Pieces.

As for Mrs. Hucknall, the plucky Forest Hills player, who overcame such great difficulties in reaching the semi-final round, the strain of the continued tournament play was too much for her, and her short game went all to pieces like the Wonderful One Hoss Shay, "All at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst." The spot that marked this terrible catastrophe was the green on the short fifth hole.

Both Miss Caverly and Mrs. Hucknall fell short of the green on their tee shots. Both played poorly toward the pin, and finally Miss Caverly's fourth shot hung on the lip of the cup, while Mrs. Hucknall had a four-foot putt to win the hole. She was one down at the time and a putt that went down meant a squared match with the chances in favor of Mrs. Hucknall, who had come from behind.

She missed it. The worst, however, was still to come. Her ball came to rest a few inches behind that of Miss Caverly. Whether she forgot that the other ball could be lifted, or whether she thought the hole was halved since the balls were so close to the cup is a matter that admits of debate. But the point that admits of no arbitration is the fact that she carelessly tapped her ball toward the cup, hitting Miss Caverly's ball with her own, and sending it into the cup while her own remained high and dry on the green. This lost the hole, 6 to 4, and thereafter Mrs. Hucknall never made a good approach or even an ordinary sized putt.

Her attempts at holeing out short putts for the remainder of the journey met with a success that might be expected in trying to hole out a basketball in a thimble. The diameter of the cups seem to get smaller and smaller, and after the turn was reached Mrs. Hucknall would have been justified in suspecting that there were no holes in the green at all.

Into a Pile of Leaves.

There was another temporary lapse of memory with regard to the rules of the royal and ancient game in the other semi-final match, and the offender was not a player, but Lewis F. Crosby, a member of the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. Going to the fourth green Mrs. Auchincloss put her second shot into a pile of leaves that had been raked up for removal. In doubt as to her plan of action she bent over to brush away some of the leaves to locate the ball.

The astonished gallery saw Mr. Crosby hurry to the place, crouch close to Mother Earth, and intently fix his gaze in the centre of the heap of Autumn leaves that Mrs. Auchincloss was dissecting. What could warrant the intensity of such an inspection? Was he gazing at the U. S. G. A. handbook and the decision on Rule 11 of "General and Through the Green," which permitted Mrs. Auchincloss to lift her ball and drop it without penalty? Alas, no. He was carefully watching lest the ball should move the fraction of an inch while Mrs. Auchincloss was moving the leaves that blocked her shot.

Not receiving any official encouragement to lift and drop the ball, the Piping Rock golfer played it from its unhappy position, fell short of the green, and lost the hole. However, these technicalities had nothing whatever to do with the outcome of the matches, but the two Metropolitan players are wiser, if sadder, than they were before their matches of today.

In her match against Mrs. Auchincloss Miss Stirling did all her putting on the outward journey. This left her rather bankrupt in this respect after the turn, and it was this weakness that allowed the Metropolitan golfer to overcome the lead of 4 up and arrive within striking distance of victory. However, the little Southerner saved one solitary putt for the critical moment on the home green, with a ten-footer that curled into the cup for a four, winning the match 2 up.

Boston's Cause for Joy.

A peculiar incident of the day's play was the fact that Boston in general made a great discovery. When Miss Alice Sargent of Brookline was eliminated from the tournament by Mrs. Caleb Fox on Wednesday, it was announced and duly regretted that the last Boston player had fallen by the wayside. Since Mrs. Auchincloss forged to the front in such a remarkable manner, it has been discovered that she was formerly a Brookline player, and consequently Boston is now rejoicing over the great match that the "Bostonian" engaged in with Miss Stirling.

The Southern champion took the lead on the first hole with a par 4, and was 2 up at the fourth through the collaboration of Mrs. Auchincloss, Mr. Crosby and the Autumn leaves—especially the leaves. A moment later she made it three up by pitching to the fifth green, while the Metropolitan player was short and took 4. The sixth hole gave the gallery an inkling of the calibre of Mrs. Auchincloss and her aptitude for match play. Both were on the green in 3, and Miss Stirling ran up an approach putt within a few feet of the hole, leaving Mrs. Auchincloss about ten feet away with a near-stymie to trickle past on her way to the cup. There was just room for the ball to get by, but that was all Mrs. Auchincloss demanded, and she sank the putt, getting a 4 and winning the hole.

The Southern golfer took the next two holes by fine play. The Massachusetts rating for the holes is two fives, but Miss Stirling took two 4s and was 4 up. The ninth was halved in 5, and with an approximated putt on the sixth green the Southern champion was thirty-nine strokes to the turn.

Tide Begins to Change.

From this point the tide of battle began to change. Only a chip shot that landed dead to the hole saved the tenth for Miss Stirling, and the eleventh was lost completely when she put her tee shot out of bounds, went over the green on her fourth, pitched back poorly and abandoned the hole to her opponent.

On the next four greens in succession, Mrs. Auchincloss holed a variety of putts that thrilled the spectators and brought the match to an exciting climax. On the twelfth she holed a five-foot putt for a half after going over the green on her second; on the thirteenth she holed a four-foot putt that won the hole after she was short of the green on her third shot; on the fourteenth she holed a four-foot putt that won, and another such put on the fifteenth saved the hole after she went into a sand trap on her second shot. As the players stood on the sixteenth tee, Miss Stirling was only 1 up.

The gallery was dumfounded. Was this unheard-of golfer in her first national championship to overcome two such stars as Mrs. Gavin and Miss Stirling on two successive days? Both pitched beautifully to the sixteenth green and the hole was halved in 3. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, they played short of the brook on the seventeenth hole on their second shots, and on their third Miss Stirling landed on the far side of the green, while the Piping Rock golfer ran her ball up within five feet of the pin.

She had that putt to square the match, but the gods that guided the erring ball into the cups on the previous greens deserted her at the last moment. She missed by a hair, and her golden opportunity was gone. Miss Stirling made assurance doubly sure by playing the last hole in par 4, with a clinking putt back of the cup that settled the contest by the narrow margin of 2 up. Mrs. Auchincloss, however, gave such a wonderful battle against heavy odds that she was the recipient of as hearty congratulations as ever a winner received, and she earned them all.

Mrs. Hucknall Starts Poorly.

Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hills made a poor start against Miss Mildred Caverly by taking three putts on the first green. This gave the Philadelphia golfer a lead of one hole, which she immediately increased by taking the second, where the Metropolitan golfer was short of the green. Mrs. Hucknall won back one hole of this lead when Miss Caverly overran the fourth green, but after attempt to square the match on the fifth green was the terrible faux pas that set her steps in the wrong direction for the rest of the journey.

Taking advantage of every slip that her opponent made, the Philadelphia girl won the next four holes in succession and was six up at the turn. Her short game had absolutely disintegrated, and no matter how close her ball lay to the cup, if the next shot had any bearing on the contest, Mrs. Hucknall was sure to miss it. Miss Caverly made it 7 up on the eleventh hole, where the Forest Hills player put her second shot into a road, and clinched the match, 7 and 6, on the twelfth green when Mrs. Hucknall's final short putt ran true to form and hung on the lip of the cup.

The summaries:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND, Upper Half—Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills, 7 and 6.

Lower Half—Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock, 2 up.

KNOLLWOOD GAINS TITLE.

Century Club Beaten in Women's M. G. A. Westchester Tourney.

Representatives of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains in the Women's metropolitan golf championship tournament yesterday defeated the Century Country Club team by the score of 4 points to 2. This victory gives the Knollwood women the championship of the Westchester district, as they have won twelve of their scheduled matches and lost only one. Another match resulted in a tie. The Century Club golfers have won two matches, lost one, and tied in three. The bulk of the scoring for the victorious Knollwood team yesterday was done by Mrs. M. D. Paterson, who tallied three of her team's points. The summary:

CENTURY.	Pts.	KNOLLWOOD.	Pts.
Mrs. A. T. Kahn	1	Miss C. Roberson	0
Mrs. L. Wimpshelmer	1	Mrs. W. P. Powers	0
Mrs. E. Benjamin	0	Mrs. T. E. Forrest	1
Mrs. J. S. Bach	0	Mrs. M. D. Paterson	3
Total	2	Total	4

50 IN KNOLLWOOD GOLF.

Three-Day Tournament Will Start Monday with Qualifying Round.

Fifty entries have been received for the Knollwood Country Club's three-day golf tournament, which will be held next week under the auspices of the W. M. G. A., beginning Monday and concluding Wednesday. The first day of the tournament will be occupied, in the morning, with the qualifying round, in which eight are to qualify. A medal will be awarded for the best gross score turned in. In the afternoon there will be a Scotch foursome.

On Tuesday the first round of the match play will get under way in the morning, and in the afternoon a putting and approaching contest will be staged. The concluding day of the tournament will witness the finals in match play in all eights and an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition. A team match has also been arranged.

S. I. TITLE GOLF TODAY.

Fox Hills and Richmond Country Club Members to Defy Kammer.

A larger field than usual is expected for the golf championship of Staten Island, the play for which will begin today. The championship is open to members of the Fox Hills and Richmond Country Clubs, and will be held on the Fox Hills course.

In order to give the Staten Islanders full opportunity to engage with the holder, Kammer, who is regarded as a perpetual champion, the playing time has been arranged so that it will be necessary for the contestants to take only one day away from business. The qualifying round and first round of match play will take place today. The second and semi-final rounds of the championship and the play for beaten eights and other sixteens must be concluded by Monday. The final of the championship, at 36 holes, will be on Oct. 12, Columbus Day. All the other finals will be at 18 holes. The championship sixteen will play at scratch, and all other divisions will be at three-quarters of each player's club handicap.

Union College Team in Shape.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Coach Dawson of the Union College football team reported today that the team is in excellent shape for tomorrow's game with Williams at Williamstown. The work of the team has been greatly improved by heavy scrimmages during the week.

MARSTON AND WEBB GAIN ARCOLA FINAL

Triumph in Semi-Finals of Cup Golf Over Cunningham and Dyer.

Max Marston, the Baltusrol player, and Roy Webb, one of the best of the Englewood Club, will meet in the final today for the Arcola Cup, the chief trophy at stake in the annual golf tournament on the links of the Arcola Country Club, which began on Thursday. Marston gained entrance to the final yesterday by two fine rounds, defeating D. D. Cooke of Arcola in the second round in the morning by one up after the home player held the early advantage. In the afternoon, when the links held a fair-sized gallery, Marston was called upon to meet another of the local golfers, R. H. Cunningham, who kept the Baltusrol star up to his best mark until the sixteenth hole, when Cunningham went to pieces and Marston won by 3 and 2.

Webb had a fairly easy path to the final, in spite of the fact that in the semi-final round he had to meet F. W. Dyer of Montclair, who won the qualifying round on Thursday with a 76. That score was good enough to beat Webb by five strokes in the qualifying endeavor, but in the match contest Dyer found that the Englewood man was an entirely different proposition when playing for a place in the final. Dyer held his own for the first four holes, and, in fact, had a hole to the good, but when he cracked he went all to pieces. He lost five holes in succession, and never recovered, Webb winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the morning Webb had to meet Archie Graham of Arcola, whom he defeated by 3 and 2.

The great match of the day was between Marston and Cunningham. Although the Baltusrol man had the advantage in tournament experience, the local player had put up such a sterling performance in the morning, when he took the measure of Hamilton Kerr of Greenwich, that many of the club members thought he had a good chance to carry off the laurels.

By winning the seventh in 3 to 4, and the eighth in 5 to 6, Cunningham was only one down when they drove up the hill to the ninth green near the clubhouse. A little too much stroke spoiled his chance there, for he rested on the hill above the green, while Marston's nicely judged mashie shot left the ball just beside the steps. It rolled out so close to the pin that he barely missed a two. It took Cunningham four, and he was two down at the turn.

All through the first nine holes the Baltusrol man had been outdriving the local player, and in starting for the long tenth, Cunningham was not only short, but was in the rough. On the short game Cunningham more than held his own, and gained a half in five, although Marston reached the cup for what would have been a four. Cunningham was at his best on the short eleventh, and his well-placed drive to the green made Marston play the odd. His accuracy brought results, for he holed a ten-foot putt for a two, but it was only one down. The twelfth was halved, Marston again having the best drive, while Cunningham's superior putting almost won the hole. The thirteenth was another long one, and he failed to gain the green on his third. Even then the local man did not give up the hole, a long putt falling by about an inch to reach the cup, so that Marston won in 5 to 6.

The short fourteenth over a valley was halved in three, and then came Cunningham's downfall as he topped his drive at the fifteenth, narrowly escaping going out of bounds and landing in a newly made road. Thence he zigzagged over the course and picked up when he was far from the green in three, while Marston was near the cup in two, and had the hole in four. The match ended with a half on the sixteenth.

In the other semi-final, Webb not only easily defeated the winner of the qualifying medal, but bettered the score made by Dyer in capturing the medal by two strokes. Webb made the outward and inward journeys each in thirty-seven, having only one six going out and one coming in. The cards read:

ROY WEBB, Englewood.

Out	5	5	4	6	3	4	2	5	3—37
In	4	3	5	6	3	4	4	5	4—37—74

F. W. DYER, Montclair.

Out	5	5	4	6	3	5	3	6	4—41
In	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	5—39—80

There were some close matches in the other sixteens, some of the contests going extra holes. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—F. W. Dyer, Montclair, defeated C. F. Eddy, Arcola, 5 and 4; Roy Webb, Englewood, defeated Archie Graham, Arcola, 3 and 2; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated D. D. Cooke, Arcola, 1 up, (19 holes); R. H. Cunningham, Arcola, defeated H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Semi-final Round—Webb defeated Dyer, 4 and 3; Marston defeated Cunningham, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—W. G. Pfeil, Pountuck, defeated Wilson Littleton, Garden City, 5 and 4; L. M. Donaldson, Englewood, defeated G. F. Kohler, Ridgewood, 5 and 4; A. Morrell, Arcola, defeated Fred Farrell, Ridgewood, 4 and 3; C. M. Fetterhoff, Upper Montclair, won from J. J. Blair, Tuxedo, by default.

Second Round—Pfeil defeated Donaldson, 5 and 4; Morrell defeated Fetterhoff, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Second Round—F. W. Baldwin, Glen Ridge, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; F. B. Case, Arcola, defeated H. R. Williams, Arcola, 1 up; Lee Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, defeated W. G. Phillips, Ridgewood, 4 and 3; A. B. Cutting, Montclair, defeated G. M. Church Englewood, 5 and 4.

Semi-Final Round—Baldwin won from Maxwell by default; Case defeated Cutting, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight.—E. Palmer, Arcola, won from J. W. Holberton, Hackensack, by default; A. M. Cowperthwaite, Knickerbocker, defeated H. G. White, Ridgewood, 2 up; R. S. Owens, Maplewood, defeated George Buckley, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4; A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, won from M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood, by default.

Semi-Final Round—Cowperthwaite defeated E. Palmer, 4 and 2; A. P. Palmer won from Owens by default.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round.—F. Lebaugh, North Jersey, defeated F. Cornell, Glen Ridge, 4 and 3; W. H. Watt, Arcola, won from A. E. Ericson, Plainfield by default; E. Doerher, Arcola, won from F. Scott, Arcola, by default; F. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, won from R. B. Taft, North Jersey, by default; E. B. Cooke, Arcola, defeated W. R. Harorme, Hackensack, 2 up; A. J. Mendes, New York, defeated C. G. Rowe, Wheaton, 6 and 4; J. T. Tripp, Apawamis, defeated J. L. Johnson, 2 up; F. S. MacLoughlin, Scarsdale, won from J. C. Davis by default.

Second Round—Lebaugh won from Watt by default; Doerher defeated Wheeler, 1 up; (20 holes;) Mendes defeated Cooke, 4 and 3.

FOURTH SIXTEEN. — First Round. — M. Squires, Apawamis, won from C. H. Dickinson, Apawamis, by default; J. W. Griggs, Arcola, won from C. W. Abbott, Arcola, by default; S. Deland, Huntington, defeated W. J. Grady, Decatur, Ill., 1 up, (19 holes;) W. F. Harding, Arcola, won from J. R. Marshall by default; A. F. Roth, New York Newspaper, defeated W. H. Sykes, Wykagyl, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. C. Smith, Ridgewood, won from E. Gowdin, Tuxedo, by default; C. D. Cooke, Arcola, won from Grantland Rice by default; W. Fleming, Apawamis, defeated D. Littleton, Garden City, 3 and 2.

Semi-Final Round—Squires defeated Griggs, 4 and 2; Smith defeated Roth, 1 up.

DRAWING FOR PRO. GOLF.

First Annual Championship Tourney for Trophy on Tuesday.

Herbert Strong, Secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, made known yesterday the drawing for the association's first annual championship tournament for the Rodman Wanamaker trophy, which will be held over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 10. They are:

Tom Kerrigan, Charles G. Adams, George McLean, Tom McNamara, Alex Smith, James Ferguson, George Frotheringham, James M. Barnes, Willie MacFarlane, Robert McNulty, M. J. Brady, James West, Jack Dowling, Jack Pirie, Emmet J. French, Eddie Towne, Wilfred E. Reid, J. J. O'Brien, George O. Simpson, W. G. Fovargue, James Donaldson, R. G. MacDonald, James R. Thomson, Walter C. Hagen, Jack Hutchison, Joe Mitchell, Fred Clarkson, William Brown, Cyril Walker, Louis Tellier, Jack Hobens, Michael Shearman.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Yale vs. Virginia at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Tufts at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. North Carolina at Princeton.
Cornell vs. Gettysburg at Ithaca.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Philadelphia.
Dartmouth vs. Lebanon Valley at Hanover.
Army vs. Washington and Lee at West Point.
Navy vs. Georgetown at Annapolis.
Amherst vs. Bowdoin at Amherst.
Brown vs. Trinity at Providence.
Colgate vs. University of Maine at Hamilton.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Westminster at Pittsburgh.
Columbia vs. Hamilton at South Field.
Fordham vs. Western Maryland at Fordham Field.
New York University vs. Rensselaer Poly at Ohio Field.
Williams vs. Union at Williamstown.
Syracuse vs. Ohio University at Syracuse.
University of Rochester vs. St. Lawrence at Rochester.
Haverford vs. Stevens Institute at Haverford.
Hobart vs. New York State Teachers at Geneva.
Holy Cross vs. Bates at Worcester.
Johns Hopkins vs. Mount St. Mary's at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Albright at South Bethlehem.
Massachusetts Aggies vs. Connecticut Aggies at Amherst.
Muhlenberg vs. Villanova at Villanova.
Norwich vs. Worcester Poly at Worcester.
Penn State vs. Bucknell at State College.
Phillips Exeter vs. Pennsylvania Freshmen at Exeter.
University of Georgia vs. Clemson at Athens.
Ursinus vs. Washington College at Collegeville.
Vanderbilt vs. Transylvania at Nashville.
Virginia Military Institute vs. William and Mary at Lexington.
Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Washington.

West.

Michigan Aggies vs. Carroll at East Lansing.
Northwestern University vs. Lake Forest at Evanston.
Purdue vs. De Pauw at Lafayette.
University of Chicago vs. Carleton at Chicago.
University of Illinois vs. University of Kansas at Urbana.
University of Iowa vs. Cornell at Iowa City.
University of Michigan vs. Case at Ann Arbor.
University of Minnesota vs. South Dakota State at Minneapolis.
University of Nebraska vs. Drake at Lincoln.
University of Wisconsin vs. Lawrence at Madison.

School Games.

Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Commercial H. S. at Commercial Field.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Dickinson H. S. at Lenox Oval.
New Utrecht H. S. vs. Stamford H. S. at Stamford.
St. John's Prep vs. Erasmus H. S. at St. John's Field.
Morris H. S. vs. Yonkers H. S. at Yonkers.
Brooklyn Prep vs. St. Francis Prep at Hawthorne Field.

UNUSUAL INTEREST IN FOOTBALL TODAY

Many Contests on the Gridiron Will Have an Intersectional Flavor.

Unusual interest will be taken in the football games scheduled for today owing to the fact that some of the chief contests will have an intersectional flavor, as five of the leading Southern university elevens will appear upon Varsity gridirons in this section of the country, where they will test their prowess against teams above the Mason and Dixon line.

Yale will have as its opponent the University of Virginia, and the Bulldogs, it goes without saying, will try and wipe out last year's defeat, when the Southerners won by a score of 10 to 6. Princeton will have a new opponent in North Carolina. These two teams have not met for several years, and although the Tigers won on the last occasion, the coaches are not taking any chances and will put their best eleven in the field. West Virginia Wesleyans will play Washington and Jefferson.

New York will not be without football, as Columbia will open its season with Hamilton College. The game will be called at 2 P. M.

Over in the Bronx, Fordham will engage the Western Maryland eleven, and this should be an interesting contest, as reports from both colleges state that the elevens are evenly matched.

Washington and Lee will go to West Point, and this match should be a really good try-out for the Cadets. The West will also be represented in the East, as Ohio University will oppose Syracuse in the stadium of the latter university.

Practically every leading college eleven in the Central States will be in action. All Big Nine teams, except Indiana, have games scheduled, including one of some importance—that between Illinois and Kansas at Urbana. The others are mainly practice games, although they should furnish some stiff contests. Kansas should prove rather a difficult proposition for Illinois so early in the season, although the visitors will enter the game somewhat the worse for injuries. The Illinois eleven, minus most of its stars who made it a victorious organization for the last two years, will go into action an unknown quantity even, it is said, to the coaches.

Among the more important East versus East games, Harvard will meet Tufts, Pennsylvania will play Franklin and Marshall, while the Navy faces Georgetown. Colgate will be tackling Maine, and Brown will have Trinity as an opponent.

All these contests, together with several others between Eastern teams, promise to develop play rather more advanced than is usual at this period of the football season. The records of the invading Southern and Western elevens last year show both great scoring power and defensive strength, and as they have retained a majority of the 1915 veterans, it is expected that the home combinations will be forced to uncover something more than practice football if they are to hold their own or win from the visiting elevens.

TIGERS LOSE MOORE TODAY.

Star Halfback Will Be Unable to Play Against Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Princeton will face North Carolina tomorrow afternoon minus the services of Billy Moore, star backfield man. Moore was slightly injured in Thursday's practice, and was unable to work out with the team this afternoon. He will be in the game next week, however. Little is known about North Carolina, but Coach Rush prepared for a stiff game when he kept the men drilling for two hours or more and then gave them twenty minutes of hard scrimmage.

A light workout is usually in order the day before a game. Moore's place will be filled by Haas, it is expected. Coach Rush said he had not reached a decision as yet, but Haas is the most likely candidate. For quarter Eddy is the first choice, but he will probably be relieved in the latter stages of the game by Ames.

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COLUMBIA MEETS HAMILTON TODAY

In the Opening Game Raimondo Will Take Place of Miller, Who Is Injured.

Football for 1916 at Columbia will begin this afternoon on South Field in a game with the Hamilton College eleven. Neither team has played yet this season. Columbia will enter today's game with the team's best player on the side lines. Howard Miller, quarter back and drop kicker, has a troublesome case of water on the knee, and it is likely that he will be away from next week's battle also. In his place Coach Metcalf will try out an entirely inexperienced field general, Raimondo.

Metcalf announced a last-minute alteration in his back field last night. He shifted Henry Munroe from the centre of the rear line to left half back, and Lech Zychlinski, the Pole, who is playing football this season for the first time, will be at full back. Six of the Columbia team were members of the eleven that last year completed a season of five games without a defeat. The new men are Kennedy, at left end; Dunn, at right end; Raimondo, quarter back; Cochrane, right half back, and Zychlinski, full back.

Practice yesterday consisted of signal drill only for the Varsity. After a series of final try-outs, Metcalf selected Cochrane, right half back, and Dunn, right end, to carry the burden of the punting today. Captain Healy or Donaldson will kick off.

The teams will line up as follows:

COLUMBIA.	Position.	HAMILTON.
Kennedy	L. E.	Welsh
Healy	L. T.	Watson
Donaldson	L. G.	Norman
Brown	C.	Ogden
Cleveland	R. G.	McCabe
Wilber	R. T.	Bell
Dunn	R. E.	Meeis
Raimondo	Q.	Bristel
Munroe	L. H.	Peck
Cochrane	R. H.	Schwartz
Zychlinski	F. B.	Schwartz

Referee—Dr. S. B. Newton, Williams. Umpire—Frederick W. Luehring, Chicago. Head linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field judge—John C. Hennessy, Brown.

LIGHT DAY FOR HARVARD.

'Varsity Does Well Against Type of Play Expected from Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—There was little action on Soldiers' Field this afternoon for the football men. The three teams ran through their plays and then were put on the defensive against a team selected by Strategist Brown from the freshman squad and which was equipped with the Tufts attack.

The Varsity and the substitutes worked against what Tufts is expected to offer when its heavy team tomorrow, and the Crimson coaches feel that their team is very well equipped. The 'Varsity lineup underwent other changes, the most important of which was placing Homer Sweeber, a Varsity tackle two years ago until hurt, on the right wing in Caner's place. Mosely Taylor played, and is now likely to get into the game, but Phinney was at end in Dick Harte's place, and Thacher was in the backfield, which again was complete, with Bond and Flower. Charley Coolidge will play his first game of the year at left end.

NEW END ON ARMY ELEVEN.

Mullins Succeeds Shrader on Eve of Washington and Lee Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Realizing that they have one of the hardest games on the schedule tomorrow, Army coaches set to work this afternoon getting the cadets ready for the Washington and Lee contest. A feature of the drill was the shifting of Mullins, who has been trying for substitute quarter back, to the end, made vacant by an injury to Shrader. Ford was at the other wing.

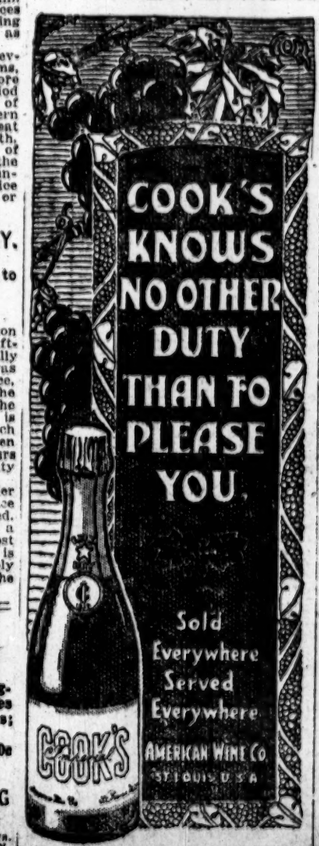
Although the cadets have been somewhat handicapped this week by injuries, most of the head liners are back and it is expected that the strongest combination will face Washington and Lee tomorrow when the Virginians come here for the first time. It will be another so-called "secret game," as quarantine restrictions are still in force.

SHAKEUP FOR FORDHAM.

Coach Gargan Alters Line for First Home Game Today.

Although yesterday was the last practice before the opening of the gridiron season at Fordham Field today against the strong eleven of Western Maryland, Coach Gargan sprang a surprise by holding one of the longest workouts of the year. For more than three hours he was busy putting the polishing touches on his football machine.

McNamara, who could not play last week, was substituted for Callan at quarter back. This change added considerable speed to the back field. All the other men behind the line remain unchanged, the big surprises coming in the first row of defenses. Jack Conklin, for two years regular end, has been superseded by Cochrane, one of the scrubs, who reported too late to play last week. Conklin has been acting Captain. Low, a new man, was also put into the same side of the line at tackle, taking the place of Perkins. May was shifted over to guard. As the Southerners are several pounds heavier than Fordham a hard fight is expected today.



ELI EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Confident, However, of Avenging Last Year's Defeat by Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Although Yale has no terror of defeat in contemplating the game tomorrow with Virginia, the Eli coaches believe that the Southerners will display a fast and hard game of football. Yale was overcome, 10 to 6, by them last year and will work hard to turn the tables tomorrow. The Yale eleven is today regarded fifty per cent. stronger than that which Virginia defeated last October, while the Southerners are no more formidable than last season.

Late this evening Head Coach Tad Jones said that the Yale backfield line-up was undecided. He will not determine until tomorrow whether to use Legore or Neville at right half back, or Jacques or Hutchinson at full back. Jacques and Legore have been driven rather hard in the scrimmage practice, and the second-string players may be used in each instance to start the game. Jim Braden, who has just been declared eligible, may be sent into the play toward the close of the game to do the Yale punting. Jones's selection for the game gives Comerford, Freshman Captain last year, as right end and establishes the fact that Captain Black will start the game at left guard, and that Maurice Smith will be found at centre.

Today's practice included only signal work. The hot weather of the past week has lowered the weight of the players somewhat and caused Jones to curtail scrimmaging on Wednesday and today.

Because of plans for the Yale pageant, the football squad will be transferred to Old Yale Field during the coming fortnight. The Lehigh game next Saturday and the Washington and Jefferson game the following Friday may be played in the old enclosure because of the rehearsals in the Bowl of the 4,000 people who will take part in the pageant. About 5,000 seats have been left of the original wooden stands surrounding Old Yale Field and extra seats may be erected in case the Washington and Jefferson game is played on the old field.

A report is current on the Yale campus tonight that Thurman, the former University of Virginia star, would enter Yale next week, but the Yale coaches insisted that they had heard nothing of it. The line-up tomorrow follows:

Left end, Gates; left tackle, Sheldon; left guard, Captain Black; centre, M. Smith; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarter back, T. Smith; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Neville or Legore; full back, Hutchinson or Jacques.

Thoroughbreds Still on Shipboard.

Through the delay of the new owners in obtaining the necessary clearance papers from the Government, the forty-two thoroughbreds which arrived on board the S. S. Minnehaha on Thursday are still on board the ship. In the consignment are many two-year-olds which were purchased at the recent New Market sales. A number will go to Kentucky to the farm of Howard Gotts. George Wingfield of Nevada, and J. H. Rossiter, San Francisco, are some of the other owners. Many of the best breed of the lot have been obtained by Grant Hugh Browne, Joseph E. and George D. Widener, who had agents in England attending the sales.

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LIVELY WORK AT CORNELL

'Varsity Scores Four Touchdowns—Training Table Squad Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Eighteen men were selected by Dr. Sharpe for the first training table squad following the first practice on the Schoelkoff Field gridiron this afternoon. The men have been practicing on the nearby alumni field for the first two weeks.

The following men were selected: Benedict, Van Horn, and Speed, backs; Ryerson, Eckley, Zander, and McCormick, ends; Jewett, Gillies, Miller, Anderson, Brown, Carry, Dixon, Fischer, Captain Mueller, Shiverick, Hoffman, linemen. McCormick and Scrub Quarter Back Speed are the only men who were not on the table last year. About a dozen more men will be selected next week.

The coaches ordered a hard scrimmage this afternoon in preparation for the Gettysburg game next Monday. The 'Varsity drove down the field for four hard-earned touchdowns. Muetic scored two of them and Shiverick and Van Horn one each. Van Horn played left half back in place of Benedict, who was out owing to an infected foot. The remainder of the first team played the same as they have for the last week with the exception of Carry at centre. Carry was alternated with Brown yesterday and has won the place for the Gettysburg game.

KYRONEN WINS MARATHON.

Millrose A. C. Lad Finishes First at Brockton in 2:37:17 1-5.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Crossing the finish line as if running a quarter-mile dash, Willie Kyronen, wearing the colors of the Millrose A. C. of New York, won the annual Brockton Fair marathon today in a field of fourteen starters, twelve of whom finished. One of the two who failed to finish was Thomas H. Lilley of Dorchester, a veteran of many marathons.

Sidney Hatch of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago, who has run more marathons than any living man, finished second, and was a contender with Kyronen over nearly the entire distance, losing the lead only four miles from the finish.

Kyronen's time was 2 hours 37 minutes 17 1-5 seconds, about eight minutes slower than the record made by Clarence Demar in 1911. Hatch, who, with Kyronen, was a favorite, finished the long grind in 2 hours 40 minut

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break on Talk of German Peace Proposal—An Unfortunate Announcement.

The stock market declined sharply yesterday afternoon, and after a slight recovery closed with net losses in practically all the active issues, many of the declines ranging from one to three points. The occasion for this movement was a statement given out to the newspapers and to financial news agencies by a prominent banker that he had reason to believe that Ambassador Gerard, who is returning from Berlin, is bringing to President Wilson peace proposals from Germany.

As soon as news spread throughout the financial district that a leading banker had thus publicly expressed his belief that Germany was making a peace proposal the selling of stocks increased, and though they were taken in orderly fashion, they were put upon the market in volume which was absorbed only at substantial declines from the prices which had prevailed up to that time. Events will prove whether Germany is making peace overtures or not, but, whatever the fact in that respect may turn out to be, it is unfortunate that the matter was given prominence in Wall Street yesterday in the manner in which it was. Being followed as it was almost immediately by a break in prices, it took on the appearance of an unsettling announcement, and Wall Street was at a loss to find any good reason for giving circulation to it in a manner which was almost certain to affect prices adversely.

It is not at all sure that Wall Street is right in its assumption that the return of peace, when that happily comes, will prove an indefinitely unsettling influence in the security market. It is true, however, that the stock market has frequently shown itself sensitive to peace rumors owing to the fear that the ending of the war would also mark the end of the great activity which the trade of this country has enjoyed. It is on that theory that peace rumors have been regarded as bad market news, and giving the weight of important banking authority to rumors that Germany was seeking peace had the effect upon the market which practically everybody would have expected it to have. It is a pity that the reason for making the announcement was not made known along with the announcement itself, for then Wall Street would not have been left to wonder at the unusual episode.

While every one seemed to take it for granted that the fall in prices was due to this peace talk, the decline in itself was not surprising, after a prolonged advance. It was unexpected, but the unexpected often happens, and that is the best of reasons why those engaged in speculative operations in the stock market should be prepared against movements of this sort. It is a fair inference from the manner in which the market acted that the majority of those participating in the stock market of late had fortified their positions by fairly large margins. Had margin accounts been very weak in any large number of instances the break which occurred yesterday would almost certainly have resulted in a much more unsettled market.

Very few believe that any peace proposal which Germany is likely to make at this time, if she is making any such proposal, would be sufficiently acceptable to the Allies to bring about peace. But whether any peace proposal is being made or not, American business has the support of the very unusual profits which it has made of late and the support also of very many opportunities which will be modified but not destroyed by the ending of the war. Peace should be sought at the earliest possible date, even though it would mean grave consequences to business, but happily we can look forward to peace without fearing the effects upon this country's economic future.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Coppers Firm on London Exchange, with Dealings Restricted.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The new French loan and British Exchequer bonds are absorbing most of the money supply at the present time, and dealings on the Stock Exchange were restricted today.

The holiday tomorrow had an additional quieting effect, and rubber and copper stocks, Japanese bonds, and low-priced American securities were about the only active shares, with coppers the firmest. Money and discount rates were steady.

Bourse Prices Are Irregular.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1926	99½	99¾	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	98⅝	98¾	5.40
Argen. Govt...	Dis. Feb.	21'17	97⅞	98¼	5.40
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.	15,'17	100⅝	100¾	4.80
Argen. Govt...6	May	15,'20	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
City of Mont..5	May,	1918	99⅞	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	100	100¼	4.90
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1,	'21	100	100⅛	4.15
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,	'16	99⅜	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb.,	1923	103	107	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.,	1917	101	102	4.00
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,	'16	100	...	...
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec.,	1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F...5	July,	1919	97⅛	98¼	5.50
Russian Govt.6½	July,	1919	101¼	101½	6.10
Do. rubles...6½	Aug.	14,'20	307	309	...
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	...	98	5.91
Prov. of Sask.6	May,	1926	98	99	6.07
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100	100¼	3.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	99¾	99¾	5.10
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	99¼	99⅝	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.95
Am. Locomo..5	July,	1916	100¼	101	3.65
Am. P. & L...6	Aug.,	1921	98¾	101	5.75
Am. T. & T...4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅞	100⅛	3.95
Am. Thread...4	Jan.,	1919	98⅝	99	4.35
Amacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.10
A. T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	101	101⅛	3.10
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July	1,'19	99	100⅛	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	101⅝	102¼	...
B'klyn R. T..5	July,	1918	100⅛	100¼	4.48
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	99	99⅜	5.35
Can. North...6	July	10,'17	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
Can. North...6	July	10,'18	99⅞	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar.	2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.35
C. P. R. L. & P.	Apr.,	1918	102	102⅜	4.80
C., B. & Q...4	July	1921	98¼	98½	4.80
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	100	100¼	4.80
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	102¼	102¾	4.35
East. T. & L.5	Mar.	1,'18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R...5½	Apr.,	1917	100⅞	101	3.37
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100¼	101	4.62
G. F. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	101	4.08
Inter. Harv...6	Feb.	15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El...6	Apr.,	1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich., Ry....6	June,	1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.6	June,	1917	101	...	5.00
Mo. Pacific..6	June,	1918	98½	99¼	...
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1941	96½	97½	9.23
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	100	100¼	4.87
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
N. Eng. Nav..6	May,	1917	100¼	100½	5.20
Otis Elevator.5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100½	4.85
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5,'21	100⅝	101½	4.25
P. S. C., N. J..5	Mar.,	1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Rem. Arms. Un. Met. Co..5	Feb.	19,'19	80¼	80½	...
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	97⅜	98¼	5.40
United Fruit.5	May,	1918	101¾	101¾	4.18
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct.,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.75
W. P. Trac .6	Mar.,	1917	100	100⅛	5.80
Wm. R. Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	98⅞	99⅜	1.00
W. T. E.6	June,	1917	99½	100⅛	5.80
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101¼	5%
Wm. R. Ry..6	Jan.	15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,367,320
Same day last year	1,350,104
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	146,481,230
Same period last year	124,523,343
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15⅞	300	Advance Rumely	13½	15¼	13½	15¼	+ ¼
30½	32	500	Advance Rumely pf	31¾	32	31¼	31½	
12½	13⅜	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
6¾	7	1,700	Alaska Juneau	7	7⅛	7	7	
26	26½	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅞	27½	26	26	+ ⅛
81⅛	81¼	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¼	81⅝	81⅛	81⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	80½	81	80	80	+ ⅛
41¼	42	100	Am. Bank Note	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
97½	98⅜	7,600	Am. Beet Sugar	99⅛	100	97	97½	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	15,300	Am. Can	63⅝	65½	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
114	115	400	Am. Can pf	115	115	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
68¾	69½	8,000	Am. Car & Fdry	71¼	71½	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	53½	4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅜	56⅜	54⅜	55½	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	18,800	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	
66	67	14,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	65¼	69½	65¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	800	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	
25⅞	24	2,700	Am. Linseed	25	25	23⅞	23⅞	
56⅝	57½	2,400	Am. Linseed pf	58	58½	56⅞	56⅞	
80½	80½	11,000	Am. Locomotive	83	83½	80	80⅜	
106½	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106½	106¾	106½	106⅜	
8	8⅛	200	Am. Malt	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
42	42⅞	300	Am. Malt pf	42	42¼	42	42¼	
111	111⅛	18,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¾	113⅞	110⅝	111	
116	116⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116¾	116⅞	116⅛	116⅛	
96	96⅞	85	Do., odd lot	116	116	116	116	
61	62	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96¼	96½	96½	96½	
113	113½	2,200	Am. Steel F'dries	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¼	
133	133¾	12,600	Am. Sugar Ref	112¼	114¾	112¼	113¾	
221	223	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	
100½	111	200	Am. Tobacco	222	222	221¼	221¾	
50½	50⅜	7,000	Am. Tob. pf. new	110	110	110	110	
34	34½	900	Am. Woolen	52¼	52⅝	49⅝	50½	
47	48	14,000	Am. Writing P. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	
77⅞	78¼	1,600	Am. Zinc L. S	49	49¼	46	48	
63½	63⅝	30,750	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77½	79	77⅛	78	
2½	3	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	97⅝	98⅛	95½	95½	
68½	69¼	200	Assets Realization	3	3	3	3	
106⅞	107	5,100	Associated Oil	69	69½	69	69½	
100¼	100½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅜	107⅞	106⅜	106⅜	
118½	120½	800	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	
85⅝	86½	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	121	120	120	
65½	65⅝	400	At., Gulf & W. I	87½	88	86	86	
87	87¼	16,000	At., G. & W. I. pf	97⅝	98	96⅝	96⅝	
108¾	109	100	Baldwin Loco	90	90½	89⅝	89⅝	
89	89½	7,200	Baldwin Loco. pf	108¼	108½	108½	108½	
76	76½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	90¾	89	89	
162½	164	2,100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76½	
117	120	100	Barrett Co	165	165½	162⅜	163	
1⅝	1⅞	100	Barrett Co. pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	
548	550	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
130	137	100	Bethlehem Steel	551	551	549½	549½	
85½	85¾	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	
66	67	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	
98¼	100	200	Brown Shoe	66½	66¾	65½	66½	
7½	8½	100	Brown Shoe pf	20	20	20	20	
...	...	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8	8	8	8	
63¼	65⅜	14,800	Buffalo Brothers	79½	79½	79½	79½	
22⅜	23	300	Buffalo Superior	66¼	68	65	65¼	
179½	180	2,800	California Petrol	23¼	23¼	23	23	
83	84	100	Canadian Pacific	180¼	181	179	180	
81	81½	41,200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	83	83	83	83	
140	142	25	Central Leather Co	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	81¼	
104½	105	600	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	142	142	142	142	
67⅜	67⅝	11,400	Chandler Motor	106	106	105	105	
9½	11	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	68½	69	67½	67½	
18	24½	300	Chicago & Alton	10	11¼	10	11¼	
13¼	13¾	11,000	Chi. & Alton pf	20¾	24	20¾	24	
39	39	21,000	Chi. Great Western	13⅞	14½	13½	13½	
97	98	5,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37⅞	40¾	37⅞	38	
128½	128½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅞	98	96⅝	96½	
129½	129½	7,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128¾	130	128¾	128¾	
19½	19⅝	4,400	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	129½	129½	
21¾	21⅝	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
53	53½	1,300	Chile Copper	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	
56⅛	57⅛	96	Chino Copper	56	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	
83	84½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	59	59¼	58¾	58¾	
57¼	58	15,600	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	
32⅝	33½	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	59¾	59¾	57½	57½	
60	61	100	Col. & Southern	33	34	32¾	32¾	
33⅞	34	27,200	Col. & South. 1st pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	
139	139½	2,100	Columbia Gas & El	35⅞	35⅞	32⅜	34	
114⅝	116	200	Consolidated Gas	140¾	141¼	139¾	139¾	
102¼	105	500	Con.Gas,E.L.& P.B.	116	116	115¾	115¾	
56½	60	100	Continental Can	105	105	102¾	102¾	
15½	16⅝	3,600	Continental Insur	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	
90½	90⅝	500	Corn Products Ref	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	
91½	92	28,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91⅝	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
122	122¼	200	Crucible Steel	94	95	91½	91½	
65⅛	65⅝	24,700	Crucible Steel pf	122	122	122	122	
96¾	96⅞	2,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	67¼	67½	65	65¼	
104	200	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96⅞	97	96¼	96¾	
95	96	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	200	200	200	200	
154	155	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	
18	18½	5,400	Del. & Hudson	135½	135¾	135½	135½	
41¼	41¾	17,200	Den. & Rio Grande	17	19½	17	18	
139	141	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42¾	45⅝	41½	41½	
44⅝	45	2,100	Detroit Edison Co	140	140	140	140	
24⅞	25	200	Distillers' Secur	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
88	92	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	
4½	6	200	Driggs-Seabury	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
11	13	500	Dul., S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	
39½	39⅝	15,800	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12	13	12	13	
54	54½	2,200	Erie	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
45	45½	200	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	55¼	54⅛	54⅛	
320	330	130	Erie 2d pf	44⅜	46⅛	46	46	
179½	180	3,400	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	
127½	127⅝	2,100	General Electric	182	182⅞	180	180	
74¼	74½	17,000	General Motors pf	127⅞	128⅛	127⅞	127⅞	
113¾	114⅝	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75½	77	74⅝	74⅝	
92	93	900	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
119	119⅝	1,300	Granby Consol	92¾	92¾	92	92	
43⅞	44	6,400	Great Northern pf	120⅞	120⅞	119	119	
51	51⅜	1,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	45⅛	45⅛	43⅞	43⅞	
94	95	680	Greene-Cananea	51	51⅜	51	51	
96	97	400	Gulf States Steel	96	96	95½	95½	
133	136	100	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	95½	97	95½	97	
107	108	2,610	Homestake Mining	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	
66	66⅜	18,540	Illinois Central	109	109	106⅜	106⅜	
17⅜	18	3,300	Inspiration Copper	67⅝	67⅞	66	66⅜	
74	74½	300	Interboro Con. pf	18	18½	18	18	
16½	18	700	Interboro Con. pf	75⅜	75⅜	75	75	
47	49	100	Int. Agricultural pf	18⅜	18⅜	17	17	
...	...	100	Int. Agricultural pf	50	50	50	50	
43¾	43⅞	6,300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116	116	116	116	
118⅝	118⅝	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	45¼	45¼	43⅝	43⅝	
52⅜	52¾	33,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	120⅜	120⅜	118¼	118¼	
35¾	35⅞	12,300	Int. Nickel	54	54⅛	52	52	
96	97	7,000	Int. Paper	37¼	37⅞	35	35¼	
86	87	400	Int. Paper pf	90	90½	88	88	
69	71	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	86	86	
26½	27	5,100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	70	70	70	70	
61½	62	500	Kansas City South	27	27⅜	26¼	26¼	
80¾	80¾	1,000	Kan. City South. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
54⅜	54⅞	20,300	Kelly Spring Tire	81¾	81⅞	80½	80½	
85⅞	86	3,400	Kennecott Copper	55¾	55⅞	54½	54½	
21	21⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	88	88	86	86	
43	46	400	Lake Erie & West	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
43	46	1,200	Lake Erie & W. pf	45⅞	46	45	45	
84½	85	18,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	46½	45	45	
136½	138	400	Lehigh Valley	89¾	89¾	84¼	84½	
84⅝	86	100	Louis. & Nash	139½	139½	139	139	
66⅝	68	100	Mackay Cos	85	85	85	85	
92	92¼	6,300	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	
87	87¼	500	Maxwell Motors	94½	95½	92	92	
57	57⅜	500	Max. Motors pf	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87¼	
66	67	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	57⅞	58⅝	57¼	57¼	
104	105½	50	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	
110½	111	13,800	May Dept. St. pf	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	
38½	38⅝	2,200	Mexican Petroleum	112⅝	113⅞	110¼	110¼	
27½	28⅝	800	Miami Copper	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	
4	4½	3,300	Minn. & St. L. new	28	28	27	28	
12	15	1,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	128	128	128	128	
5⅜	5½	2,600	Missouri Pacific	13	14½	13	14½	
24¾	24⅝	4,800	Mo. Pacific t r	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	
52½	53	2,500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
95	96	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	
115¼	117	500	Montana Power	95½	96⅛	95	95	
82½	84	100	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	
109	110	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	
28	29	1,400	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
95	97	200	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	30	30	29	29	
70¼	70¾	3,100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	
22½	22¾	2,100	Nat. Lead Co	71⅞	72⅝	70¼	70¾	
158½	158	2,800	Nevada Con. Cop	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
111½	111½	23,200	N. Y. Air Brake	161	161	156	156½	
57	57	100	N. Y. Central & L.2d pf	112¼	112⅝	111	111⅛	
50	50	50	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	55	55	55	55	
2,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	53½	53½	53½	53½			
4,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	62⅝	62⅝	60¼	60½			
10,600	Norfolk & Western	28¼	29	28	28⅜			
200	North American	143½	144	141	141¼			
1,900	Northern Pacific	69	69	69	69			
500	Ohio Cities Gas	114⅜	114⅝	113⅜	113⅜			
300	Ontario Mining	77¼	77¾	77	77			
700	Owens Bottle Mach	67	67⅝	67	67⅛			
100	Owens B. M. 1st pf	93½	93½	92½	93			
200	Pacific Mail	117	117	117	117			
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	26¼	26	26			
9,000	Penn. R. R	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼			
2,000	People's Gas Chi	59⅜	59⅞	58½	58½			
700	Peoria & Eastern	109¼	109¼	109	109			
500	Philadelphia Co	15	15⅜	15	15⅜			
500	Pittsburgh Coal	42¼	42¾	41½	41½			
6,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	38¼	38⅜	35	35			
3,700	Pressed Steel Car	37⅞	37⅞	35	35			
200	Pressed Steel C. pf	68½	68⅞	66¾	66¾			
800	Pullman Co	165	165	165	165			
400	Quicksilver pf	176	176	173¼	173¼			
8,800	Railway Steel Sp	4½	4½	4	4			
3,000	Railway Steel S. pf	57⅞	57⅞	54¼	54½			
46,700	Ray Con. Copper	102	102	102	102			
20,400	Reading	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25¼			
200	Rep. Iron & Steel	112⅜	114¼	111	111¾			
500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	80¾	80¾	78	78½			
3,300	Rutland pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼			
500	St. L. & S. F. w i	30	30	30	30			
300	St. L. Southwestern	17	17	17	17			
300	St. L. Southw. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾			
200	Saxon Motor	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝			
600	Seaboard Air Line	78¾	79⅛	78¾	79⅛			
500	Seab. Air Line pf	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜			
800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	40¼	40¾	40	40			
300	Shattuck-Arizona	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜			
6,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	30	30	30	30			
4,100	Southern Pacific	65	66¼	62⅝	62⅝			
19,100	Southern Railway	105	105	101⅝	101⅝			
1,400	Southern Ry. pf	27¼	27⅝	26	26¼			
100	Standard Milling	70	70¼	69	69			
20,800	Studebaker Co	100	100	100	100			
100	Studebaker Co. pf	138	138½	134½	134⅝			
1,300	Stutz Motor	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾			
2,400	Tennessee Copper	89	89¾	68½	68½			
2,500	Texas Co	237¾	238	234	234½			
4,800	Texas & Pacific	221¾	224	221¾	221¾			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Decline After Early Firmness, but Close with Partial Recovery.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 699,785 shares of stock and $320,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 189,990; oils, 111,780, and mining, 394,015. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Astna Ex.	12	12¼	10⅜	10⅜
530	‡Amer. W. P.	4⅛	⅝	4⅛	4⅛
120	‡Butler Chem.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22,000	‡But. Judson.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	‡Cal. L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	C. L. Co. of Am. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
3,200	Chev. Motor	199	199	194	195
150	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
160	Emer. Phon.	9	9¼	9	9¼
800	‡Fall Motors	9	9	9	9
1,500	‡Fisher B. C.	41⅜	41⅜	40¼	40¼
3,000	‡Gen. W. & W.	51	51⅜	50¼	50¼
900	Guant. Sugar	155	155	154	154
275	H. & B.C.Co.	40¾	42	71	72
800	Havana Tob.	2⅜	2⅜	41	40⅜
500	Hav. Tob. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8,000	‡Imp. C.	46	46	4⅜	4⅜
200	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22	22	22	22
200	‡Jos. Ore Sp. (new)	45	45	45	45
3,100	‡Keystone Tire & Rub. com.	19	19¾	18¼	18½
3,000	‡Lake T. Bt.	57½	57½	56¼	57½
1,000	‡Lake T. B. 1st pf.	12	12½	12	12
25,800	‡Maxim Mun.	11¼	12	11½	12
400	Marc. of Am.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	‡Mex. P.E.Co.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
41,800	‡Midvale St'l.	72	72½	68	68⅜
23,800	‡Mitchell Mot. w. i.	67	68¾	65	66½
400	Peerless Tr. & Mot. Corp.	25	25	24¼	24¼
3,800	‡Pullman Ven. Corp.	8¾	8⅝	8¼	8¼
200	‡Pullman Ven. Corp. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
900	Corp. of R.&H.	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	‡Scripps-Booth Corp.	56	57	56	57
200	Seaboard St. & Marg.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
280	Smith & T. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
10	Springfield Body Co.	95	95	95	95
1,600	Springfield Body Co. pf.	130	130	130	130
1,100	‡Stand. Mot. St. Alloys	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,500	‡St. Mot. Corp.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,600	‡Subm. Boat. v. t. cfs.	44	44	41	41
200	‡Tex. Co. rgts.	23¼	23½	23	23¼
3,500	‡U. S. S. Ch. Co.	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
4,500	‡Unit. Motors	6⅝	7¼	7	7
500	Un. Prof. Sh.	62¼	63	62	63¼
6,800	‡U. S. Tung.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡West. Pac.	34	35	33	34
875	‡West. Pac.pf.	45	44	42	43
4,000	White Mot.Co.	58	58¾	58	58¼
800	World Film Pr.v.t.cfs.	1¾	1¾	1	1
5,600	‡Zinc. Con.Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
115	Illinois P. L.	200	197	197	—
65	Indiana P. L.	107	103	107	+ 9
90	Ohio Oil Co.	309	303	307	+ 2
100	Prairie P. L.	298	293	293	+ 2
500	St. G. of N. Y.	240	236	236	— 2
50	Union Tank L.	95	94	95	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Al. Pet., Ltd. (a prospect).	64	64	64	64
4,000	‡Costan & Co.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝
3,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13⅝	12⅝	13
5,000	‡Cos.O.& G. pf.	13¼	13⅝	12⅝	13
1,200	‡Federal Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	‡Int. Petrol.	10⅞	11½	11	11⅜
200	Met. Petrol.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
3,000	‡Midwest Oil	42	42	40	40½
2,300	‡N.Y.-Okla.Co.	1¼	1¼	1	1
40,000	‡Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1
8,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	13	13	11¾	12
4,500	‡Okla. F. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
4,800	‡Omar O.& G.	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,000	‡Pan-A.Pet. pf.	64	64	57	60
200	Penn. Gaso.	94	94	93	94
150	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	⅞	⅞	⅞
9,000	‡Sinclair Oil	45	48¼	45	47½
800	Un. Wel. Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	42	42	40	42
4,500	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	44	45

MINING STOCKS.

9,600	‡Alaska M.C.	78	79	78	79
600	‡Ariz Copfds.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,500	Big Jim	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,400	B. Ledge C.C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Bingham M.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
30,000	Boston & M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8
5,000	‡Cal.-Tread. G. (a pr.)	80	80	70	70
15,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	55	59	58	59
2,000	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Cerro de P.C.	89½	89½	89	89
1,100	‡Columbia M.	65	65	65	65
12,800	Con. Ar. Sm.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
600	Con. Cop. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,000	‡Con.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Cres. Con. G.	6	6	6	6
1,800	‡Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
22,800	Dundee-A. C., (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2	2
25,700	††Emma Cop.	3	3¼	2⅝	3¼
610	First Nat. C.	5	5	5	5
2,000	††Fortuna In.	21	24	21	24
5,000	‡Gold Hill	22	23	22	23
1,500	‡Goldfield C.	65	65	60	65
9,000	††Goldst'e M. Co. (a pr.)	58	60	58	59
750	Hecla Mining	58	58	58	58
20000	In. N. C. (a p.)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5000	J.Ver. (a p.)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
510	‡J.V.E. (a.p.)	2¾	2¾	1¾	1¾
1500	‡Jumbo Ex.	3	3	3	3
13500	Louis. Cons.	42	42	40	37
400	Magma Cop.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼
1800	††Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
1800	M. G. M. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mason Val.	5	5	5	5
500	‡Mo. Tung.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6245	‡M. G. Min.	92	92	82	82
7,000	Monitor Sil.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	††Mother L.	18½	19	18½	19
8000	‡Newray M.	70	72	70	72
500	NY&H.R.M. C.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
500	Nip. M. Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾
2000	†O.G.K. (a.p.)	15	15	15	15
65850	††O. Em. L.	67	75	60	67
4000	†P.-J. C. (a.p.)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	‡R. H. Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12000	††Rex C. M.	81	81	81	81
1000	†Roch. Min.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	‡Round Mt.	66	66	66	66
200	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Success Min.	35	38	35	38
100	‡Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tonopah Min.	6	6	5¾	5¾
1,000	Unit. Eastern	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,800	Unit. Metals.	8	8	7¾	7¾
1,000	Unity G. M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	††U.S. Cont. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,500	‡Un. V. Ext.	40	40¾	39	39¾
1,000	‡Wh. Cap M.	50	50	43	44
3,500	‡West End C.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	‡Tuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$91,000	‡City of Paris 6s, w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
39,000	‡Cosden n. 6s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
47,000	‡Cosden O. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
85,000	‡Midv. St. 6s.	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Russ.Gov.6½s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Sulzberger 6s.	102	102	101¼	101¼
50,000	‡Sinclair O.6s	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼
3,000	‡W.Pac. n. 6s.	84	84	84	84

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note.—50 Union Tank sold Thursday at 93, and the sales in Galena-Signal should have read Illinois Pipe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Feels Eng. & Mach.	110	116	110	116
United Drug	77	81	79	82
United Drug 1st pf.	54½	55½	53	55½
United Drug 2d pf.	90	93	90	93

Gen. Ref. & Prod. ½ ⅝ ½ ⅝
Pierce Oil ¼ ½ ¼ ½
Sidewater Oil 14 14¼ 14 14¼
Standard Oil 182 186 182 185
La Esperidien 43 50 .. ..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 83 85 83 85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	62	56	62
American Brass	640	643	642	645
Atlas Powder	173	182	175	182
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	122	125
Bliss (E. W.)	725	775	700	725
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Pwy. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	875	880	865	880
Du Pont Pow., new	255	260	255	260
Du Pont Pow., deb.	103	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder pf.	327	338	325	335
International Arms	20	24	20	25
International Arms pf.	110	116	110	116
Lake Torpedo Boat	2	3	2	3
Lake Torpedo Boat pf.	10	15	10	15
Miller Arms & Cart.	182	185	182	185
Miller Arms & Cart. pf.	105	106	105	106
Remington Arms	205	210	205	210
Remington Arms pf.	1350	1400	1350	1400
Submarine Boat	41	43	41	43
Submarine Boat pf.	90	95	90	95
Union Metallic Cart.	100	105	100	105
Vickers	30	32	30	32
Vickers pf.	90	95	90	95
Western Cartridge	100	105	100	105
Western Cartridge pf.	100	105	100	105
Winchester Repeating	70	75	70	75

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commedity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	4	4
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3½
Chicago*	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	—
Francs—				
Demand	5.84	5.84¼	5.84¼	—
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.18⅞	70.06¼	70.18⅞	+.12½
Cables	70.25	70.12½	70.25	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange in many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.75¼	4.76¼
Paris	5.84¼	5.83¼
Switzerland	70.18⅜	70.25
Greece		5.81⅜
Italy	19.46	19.50
Austria	6.47½	6.46⅝
Russia	12.00	12.03
Scandinavia—	31.60	31.65
Copenhagen	27.40	27.50
Christiania	27.80	27.90
Stockholm	28.40	28.50
Spain	20.11	20.16
Holland	40.87½	40.93⅜
China—		
Hongkong	52.85	52.95
Pekin	79.75	79.87½
Shanghai	76.00	76.12½
India		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
Kobe	50.62½	50.75
Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.59	42.69
Rio	23.92	24.02

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅛	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $599,667,748; balances, $23,829,064; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $596,285.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d, up ⅝d; in New York, 68¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 52½c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Fresh rumors of peace impending abroad played an important part in the final downward movement of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There was irregularity early in the day, and it was not until the afternoon that the market developed a decided trend. Activity largely increased on the decline.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Allis-Chalm.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾
1,240	Am. Beet Sug.	100	100	96⅞	97
1,200	Am. Can	65¼	65¾	63½	63⅝
780	Am. Car & Fy.	71½	71½	68⅜	69¼
30	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55½	55½
120	Am. Hide & L. pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
270	Am. H. & L. pf.	65¼	66	65¼	66¼
80	Am. Ice Secs. pf.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
400	Am. Locomo.	82¾	83¼	80	80
900	Am. Sm. & R.	113¾	113¾	111	111
100	Am. Sugar	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¼
190	Am. Woolen	53⅝	53⅝	49⅞	50¼
970	Am. Zinc	48¾	49¾	47¾	47¾
5,460	Anaconda Cop.	97⅞	98	95¼	95¾
240	Atch. T. & S. F.	107¾	107¾	106¾	107¼
1,270	Baldwin Loco.	90¾	91¾	87¾	87¾
120	Balt. & Ohio.	90¾	90¾	87¾	87¾
100	Batopilas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
120	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
740	Butte & Sup.	65¾	66¼	65¾	65¾
240	Can. Pacific	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
1,270	Cent. Leather.	80¾	83¾	80¾	81
200	Chas. & Ohio.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
470	C. M. & St. P.	97¾	98	96¾	96¾
170	Chi., R. I. & P.	90	90	89¾	89¾
180	Chino Copper	55	56¼	54¾	54¾
1,960	Col. Fuel & I.	58¾	59¾	57¾	57¾
60	Consol. Gas	141	141	141	141
220	Corn Prod.	17¾	17¾	17	17
2,980	Cruc. Steel	94¾	94¾	91¾	91¾
190	Cuba-Am. Su.	66⅜	67¼	65¼	65¼
40	Den. & R. G.	19	19	19	19
150	Dist. Secur.	45¼	45¼	44	44
1,140	Erie	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼
430	Goodrich Co.	75¾	77	74¾	74¾
40	Gt. North. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
150	Gt. North. Ore	45	45	44	44
960	Inspiration Con.	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¼
290	Inter Mer Ma.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
600	Int. M. M. pf.	119¼	120¼	118¾	119¼
400	Int. Nickel	54¾	54¾	52¾	52¾
50	Int. Paper pf.	99¾	99¾	97½	98¾
70	Interb. Cons.	18	18	18	18
100	Kan. So.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
250	Kennecott Cop.	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
90	Lack. Steel.	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
50	Lee Rubber	46	46	46	46
870	Lehigh Val.	86¾	86¾	84¾	84¾
820	Maxwell Motor	95¾	96¼	92	92½
1,990	Mexican Pet.	112¾	114	110¼	110¾
120	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
40	Mo. Pac. cfs.	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
180	Nat. Lead	59	59	58¼	58¼
90	Nevada Cons.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
7,900	N. Y. Central	112¼	112¼	110¾	110¾
140	N.Y.N.H. & H	62¼	62¼	60¾	60¾
20	Nor. Pac.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
40	Nor. Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
220	Pennsylvania	59	59	58¾	58¾
40	Pitts. Coal	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
190	Press. St. Car	69	69	66¾	66¾
140	Ry. Steel Sp.	67¾	69	66¾	66¾
70	Ray Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
7,220	Reading	113	114¼	111	111
980	Rep. Ir & St.	80¾	80¾	78	78¾
180	South. Pacific	102¾	102¾	101¾	102
320	Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,130	Studebaker	188	188¼	184¾	184¾
420	Texas Company	23¾	24	23¼	23¼
880	Union Bag	12	12	11¾	11¾
20	Union Bag pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
1,230	Union Pac.	151¾	151¾	148¾	148¾
80	United Fruit.	164	164	163	163
840	U. S. Ind Alco.	128	129	125¾	126
45,870	U. S. Steel	117¾	118	115¾	115¾
340	Utah Copper	95¾	96¾	95	95¾
70	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15	15
10	Wabash pf. A.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	W. Maryland	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
2,040	Westinghouse Elec.	66¼	68¾	64¾	64¾
570	Willys Over.	47	47¾	45¾	45¾

MINING STOCKS.

100	Batopilas	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,200	Blue Bull	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Con. Virginia	.16	.16	.02¼	.02¼
200	Florence	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Gold Coin	.65	.65	.44	.46
500	Great Bend	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Jumbo Ext.	.87	.87	.87	.87
1,000	Parvaranas	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	Mexican	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Rescue Eula.	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	116	111	116
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	100	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	105	110	105	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	195	205	195	205
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rican-Am. Tob. pf.	260	280	250	280
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	590	600	590	600
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends have been announced:

Public Utility.

Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company quarterly 1½ per cent. on the preferred, and 1 per cent. on the common stocks, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Atlas Powder Company regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20. Books close Oct. 20 and reopen Nov. 1.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company extra 10 per cent., or $5 a share, payable Nov. 21 to stock of record Oct. 31.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	102¾	102
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T.	57⅞	58⅜
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ajax Rub.	63	65
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101¾
Am B Sug pf.	99	100
Am B S & Fdy	105	110
Am C & F pf.	180	195
Am Cot Oil	118	119¾
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	102
Am Exp.	129	132
Am Hide & L. pf.	65	67
Am Smuff.	140	145
Am Snuff pf.	106	110
Am S Ref pf.	119	119¾
Am Thread pf.	62	65
Am W pf.	98	98¼
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Sug pf.	65	70
Booth Fish pf.	55	60
B Un G.	130½	133
B R & P.	97	100
Do pf.	113	120
Bush Ter.	107	109½
But'k Co.	28	28¾
Cal P pf.	50¾	51
Can So.	55	59
Cent L pf.	113½	115
Cent Leather	81¾	82
Cent Leather pf.	99¾	..
Chi Pneu Tool	85	88
Chic Pneu Tool pf.	95	98
C C C & St L.	75	80
Colo Fuel & Iron	42	43
Colo Fuel & Iron pf.	99	100
Colo Southern	23	24
Colo Southern 1st pf.	35	40
Colo Southern 2d pf.	15	20
Comp T.	46¾	47¾
Cont C pf.	110	116
Crex Carp.	45	60
Cuban Sug pf.	107	109
Del & Hud.	172	175
Del, L. & W.	487	490
ex div.	231½	240
Elect S. B.	65	70
Erie & P.	70	80
Erie & P. pf.	86	87
Gen Chem pf.	114	116
Gen Motors	711	758
Gulf & S.	..	..
1st pf.	100	103
Hack Wat.	23	35
Helme (G W) Co.	160¼	..
Hock Val.	116	..
I H, N & T.	115¾	116
Do pf.	120	..
Int Harv.	118	119
Int Harv pf.	108	111
Int Paper	23¾	24
Int Paper pf.	88	90
Int Pump	53¾	54¾
Int Pump pf.	106	108
Int Salt	38	40
Iowa Cent.	3	4
Do pf.	6½	15
J Tex pf.	106½	108
Kelly S T	90	100
K & D.	2¾	3
Do pf.	50	..
Kan So Cl	..	..
L & A.	128¾	129½
Lack Gas.	106	108¾
Ligg & My.	270	285
Do pf.	122	..

REDFIELD CRITICISED BY OUR DYEMAKERS

Abridged Census Report Called a Setback to the Industry in the United States.

MAY FILE NEW PROTESTS

Importers, However, Pleased by the Secretary's Plan to Shield "Secrets of Trade."

While importers of German dyestuffs in this city yesterday expressed gratification over the action of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield in eliminating alleged trade "secrets" from the forthcoming Government dyestuff census, American manufacturers of colors, who had based great hopes on getting possession of the data, declined to indicate whether the matter would be allowed to rest without further protest.

When it became known that Mr. Redfield had disregarded an opinion rendered by Albert Lee Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, to the effect that the Department had full authority to publish the information, many dyestuff manufacturers and chemists felt that the concessions to the importing trade would rob the census of much of its value as a guide in the future expansion of the American industry. Inasmuch as the adequate development of the domestic dyestuff industry was held to be intimately connected with the production of explosives, the Secretary's action was regarded as being a step backward, so far as national preparedness was concerned.

Dr. L. H. Backeland, Councillor at Large of the American Chemical Society and also a member of the United States Naval Consulting Board, urged in a letter to Secretary Redfield that the protest of the importers be not heeded.

The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers also urged that the substance of the report be made public. It was thought yesterday that many other textile associations, as well as manufacturers in other lines, would do likewise.

Charles J. Hardy, an attorney of 165 Broadway, representing the Cassella Color Company, and the Republic Trading Corporation, both of which concerns handle German dyestuffs, sent a request to Mr. Redfield for a hearing, but the Secretary wired that "no hearing is deemed necessary."

While it had been generally assumed that the opposition of the handlers of German dyestuffs to the publication of the full color census was based on the fear that the American manufacturers would gain by learning secrets of the German industry, Attorney Hardy made public a copy of a telegram he had sent Mr. Redfield, which put the importers' objection in a new light. The real reason for asking that trade secrets be left out of the publication, according to Mr. Hardy, was that, had the census been allowed to stand in its original form, some of the importers might have learned secrets of their rivals.

Mr. Hardy's telegram bringing out this new point read in part:

"I desire it to be made perfectly clear that the people we represent have not the slightest objection to the publication of any information of public interest or that will tend to help the establishment of any American industry or enterprise. Our objection is directed solely to the possibility that the publication will work a disclosure to one or more importers of information relative to the business of other importers—a disclosure which it is apparent the customs regulations and Treasury rulings are designed to prevent."

Robert Alfred Shaw, Treasurer of the Cassella Color Company, said it appeared to be assumed in many uninformed quarters that the importing firms here were merely "German" concerns.

"The fact is," said Mr. Shaw, "that the importing firms are made up of American citizens, and as such justly entitled to the protection of the American Government. Domestic manufacturers filing private data with the Government in Washington, for example, do not expect that confidential details of their business will be revealed. Importers feel the same way about their data filed in the Custom House. All we ask is even-handed justice."

Importers, who were under the impression they had won a clean-cut victory were disturbed for a while yesterday by a well-authenticated report that a score or more newspapers and trade journals had been furnished with a summary for early publication, containing much of the data from the color census to which they objected. Late in the day, however, in response to a telegraphic inquiry, Secretary Redfield wired that "all copies of proof dyestuffs census are among our hands."

The Secretary added that no further publication of the advance proofs would be permitted until the census had been abridged in a form which would not reveal individual transactions. It could not be learned last night whether certain trade journals in this city known to have copies of the summary in their possession had surrendered them or had agreed to abstain from publishing it.

Importers took the view that a single publication of the summary, giving individual transactions of distributing firms, would have the effect of nullifying Secretary Redfield's action.

ASKS $50,000 FOR ESTATE.

Runkle Will Administration Charge Before Jersey Court.

One of the largest administration fees ever asked in New Jersey was that of $50,000 from the $2,000,000 estate of William Runkle of Orange, for which application was made before Judge William P. Martin in the Orphans' Court, Newark, yesterday afternoon by Louis Hood, counsel for the Fidelity Trust Company. The court reserved decision.

The Runkle estate has been before the courts since the death of the testator early in 1914. He left a will disposing of about $2,000,000. The first question to be settled was whether Randolph Rodman of South Orange, or William E. R. Smith of Orange should be the executor. The name of the former had been erased and Smith's written in. The change was so evident that Judge Martin held that Rodman should serve, but the Court of Errors and Appeals reversed that decision and named Smith. In the interim the Fidelity Trust Company was named as administrator.

Tells of Culver Line Delays.

The delay in completing the Culver Rapid Transit line in Brooklyn, that has greatly worried the citizens of that borough, was explained yesterday in a statement made by Secretary James B. Walker of the Public Service Commission, who said the work was held back by the "state of the labor and material market." He said it was impossible to tell when the work would be completed.

500 BOOKS.

Fall Number of The New York Times Review of Books, tomorrow. Five hundred selected books, complete bibliography of the war, special articles on literary matters, and the news of the book world.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, New Orleans, La., at 2 o'clock P. M., NOVEMBER 2D, 1916, for furnishing 1,500 barrels Portland Cement to Galveston, Texas, prepaid. Information upon application to the above office.

$1,155 PAID FOR AMERICANA.

Early Books and Manuscripts Bring Good Prices at Auction.

The sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, realized $1,155. Daniel R. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

Lathrop C. Harper paid the highest price of the day, $141, for Catalogue No. 134, Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians." London, 1676. The Boston Attenaeum gave $50.50 for No. 1, "Treaty of Peace and Amity Concluded September 5, 1795, Between Hassan Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, and George Washington, President of the United States," the first copy offered at auction.

Mr. Harper obtained No. 35, Robert Beverly's "History of Virginia," London, 1722, for $35. The St. Louis Mercantile Library gave $40 for No. 92, Gabriel Franchere's "Relation d'un Voyage," Montreal, 1820. Edwin James's "Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains," Philadelphia, 1822-23, No. 106, went to Mr. Harper for $40, and he obtained for $46 No. 121, "The Present State of Louisiana," London, 1744.

Mr. Gabe paid $51 for No. 161, the rare first edition of Thomas Paine's "Public Good, Being an Examination Into the Claim of Virginia to the Vacant West Territory," Philadelphia, 1780. Mr. Thompson paid $28 for No. 184, "Sale of the Water Lot Property in San Francisco," 1854. Mr. Spaulding obtained for $77.50 No. 210, "The Bermudian, a Poem by Nathaniel Tucker," Williamsburg, 1774. In his preface the author says: "I am in some measure indebted for its plan to Dr. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." As it is an American production I flatter myself with some expectation of partiality from the western world."

HELD FOR BUILDING'S FALL.

Contractors and Inspectors Implicated in Bronx Collapse Give Bail.

The owners, builders, and Inspectors indicted in connection with the collapse of the new building in Marion Avenue, near 188th Street, the Bronx, on Aug. 23, that caused the death of two persons and injuries to eighteen others, surrendered in the Bronx County Supreme Court yesterday. They were arraigned before Justice Giegerich and all entered pleas of not guilty with leave to withdraw within two weeks.

Those indicted for manslaughter in the second degree were Max Beck, 298 West 112th Street, and S. M. Chase, 740 West End Avenue, owners of the building; Jacob Polstein, 7 East 108th Street; Alexander Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, the building contractors, and William Heaph, 29 West Sixty-fifth Street, foreman of bricklayers.

The Inspectors charged with neglect of duty were Joseph J. Dunne, 2,656 Decatur Avenue; Ralph E. Smith, 2,079 Daly Avenue, and William Shary, 389 East 207th Street.

Dunne, Smith, and Shary were held in $2,500 bail, pending further motions. Heaph told the court he had no money, and counsel was appointed. All the others furnished $10,000 bail each.

ISLANDERS EAGER FOR SALE.

Delegates from Danish West Indies Going to Copenhagen.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 6.—The Legislatures of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, following instructions sent by the Committee of the Danish Parliament in Copenhagen, have designated delegates to go to Copenhagen and present the views of the islanders on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

St. Croix has designated as its delegates MM. Stakemann, Coulter, and Fleming, and St. Thomas has appointed MM. Christiansen, Jorgensen, and Roberts. All are instructed to recommend the sale of the islands, and the St. Croix delegates were told not to recommend reforms. The Legislature of St. Thomas has sent a cablegram to the Parliamentary Committee favoring the sale.

A mass meeting will be held at St. Thomas soon to obtain the views of the inhabitants. The delegates to Copenhagen will leave next Tuesday by way of Porto Rico.

DUBLIN WANTS $5,000,000.

National City Bank Offers Loan to Rehabilitate City.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Corporation of Dublin is arranging for a special meeting to consider an offer by the National City Bank of New York to make a loan of £1,000,000, ($5,000,000,) to the city for rebuilding and housing operations.

Vehicle Co. Employe Indicted.

Hugh F. Kline, 31 years old, of 420 West 139th Street, who was assistant cashier of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City, was indicted yesterday on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. The indictment charges Klein with abstracting $300 from the pay roll check of $20,309.32 which he cashed at the Corn Exchange Bank in Long Island City on July 20 last.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week Sept.	$854,104	$49,302
Month of Sept.	1,418,642	154,542
July 1-Sept. 30	4,167,713	553,718

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

4th week Sept.	30,536	2,850
Month of Sept.	101,483	16,694
July 1-Sept. 30	301,078	47,301

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week Sept.	1,096,454	257,571
Month of Sept.	3,270,078	648,179
July 1-Sept. 30	9,641,937	1,844,491

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week Sept.	118,645	4,855
Month of Sept.	488,845	31,477
July 1-Sept. 30	1,499,427	201,025

PERE MARQUETTE—

4th week Sept.	681,505	87,141
Month of Sept.	2,017,189	268,604
July 1-Sept. 30	5,773,424	837,818

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$2,860,603	$2,242,211	$2,089,857
Net aft. tax.	875,107	744,367	500,709
Surp. aft chg.	338,976	220,285	*84,457
2 mos. gross.	4,457,220	4,245,611	4,098,487
Net aft. tax.	1,630,674	1,273,440	937,373
Surp aft. chg.	611,447	282,127	*89,554

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Sept gross.	7,964,409	7,862,036	102,373
3 mos gross	23,597,689	19,882,788	3,714,901

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	49,742	45,589	49,252
Net after taxes	16,606	6,799	7,848
Sur. aft. chgs.	156	*10,145	*9,005
2 mos. gross.	92,687	90,933	98,822
Net after taxes	27,725	18,568	14,320
Def. aft. chgs.	4,298	20,159	18,184

*Deficit.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for August—

Gross	353,179	327,198	$325,279
Net after taxes	101,288	86,998	76,049
2 mos. gross.	2,652,866	2,274,800	2,312,238
Net after taxes	683,309	493,965	518,638

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$130,108	$88,780	$41,328
Net after taxes	84,676	51,067	33,580
12 mos. gross.	1,335,787	981,468	404,319
Net after taxes	830,458	456,887	283,571

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for August—

Gross	46,303	45,047	1,256
Net after taxes	21,378	24,045	*2,667
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,910	18,071	*3,160
12 mos. gross.	307,896	281,130	26,766
Net after taxes	138,252	128,052	10,901
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,156	37,567	7,588

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for August—

Gross	167,657	144,479	28,087
Net aft. tax.	77,768	63,447	14,321
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,313	27,238	14,074
12 mos. gross.	1,054,440	900,050	148,435
Net aft. tax.	390,506	311,617	78,888
Sur. aft. chgs.	99,384	22,911	76,622

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for August—

Gross	473,424	360,054	113,370
Net aft. tax.	182,180	145,495	36,684
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,135	92,177	41,957
12 mos. gross.	3,384,077	2,488,442	845,634
Net aft. tax.	1,322,300	993,538	328,973
Sur aft. chgs.	919,505	538,945	380,560

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY for August—

Gross	83,723	68,784	14,939
Net aft. tax.	34,729	26,816	7,913
12 mos. gross.	1,030,114	885,700	144,414
Net aft. tax.	457,979	367,296	90,683

*Decrease.

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH HEAVY TRADING

Liberal Profit-Taking Continues, but Market Shows Considerable Resistance.

DECEMBER OPTION STRONG

Moves Up to Premium of 10 Points Over January—590,194 Bales Brought Into Sight This Week.

Cotton developed considerable irregularity yesterday with a rather heavy volume of trading. There was a continuance of the liberal profit-taking which was in evidence on Thursday, but the market showed considerable resistance. The feature was the strength of December, which moved up to a premium of 10 points over January, compared with a recent decline of 10 points under January. Buying of this option was stimulated by more or less apprehension over the difficulty of getting cotton to New York for delivery on contracts.

There is anxiety over scarcity of coastwise freight room, owing to embargoes now being spread by certain steamship lines.

Conditions are favorable for picking, and there is very little apprehension on the ground of low temperatures. Eastern belt shippers report a slow export demand, but state that the inquiry from domestic spinners continues good, with all offerings of spot cotton quickly absorbed.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed today, and both the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will be closed Oct. 12, on account of Columbus Day.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 590,194 bales, compared with 509,471 last year. The total for the season is 2,597,000, compared with 2,268,000 bales last year.

Rumors on the floor of the Cotton Exchange that Ambassador Gerard was bringing peace overtures from Germany caused a flurry of buying, but did not produce the effect that confirmation of such advices probably would bring about.

FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.20	16.43	16.28	16.32@16.34	16.30@16.33
Dec.	16.50	16.63	16.40	16.51@16.53	16.50@16.51
Jan.	16.62	16.78	16.52	16.61@16.62	16.62@16.63
Mar.	16.87	16.95	16.74	16.83@16.84	16.85@16.86
May	17.07	17.15	16.97	17.04@17.05	17.07@17.08
July	17.15	17.29	17.15	17.27@17.28	17.23@17.24

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quieter business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 9.93d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; all American. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.81½	9.84	9.76½	9.79	9.82
Jan.-Feb.	9.83½	9.86	9.79	9.80½	9.84½
Mar.-Apr.	9.88	9.90	9.83	9.84½	9.88
May-June	9.90	9.97	9.86	9.86½	9.90½
July-Aug.	9.87	9.88	9.84	9.83	9.86½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 16.69c; January, 16.94c; March, 17.10c; May, 17.28c. The market there was due to open today unchanged to 6½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,508	13,920	293,858	223,510
New Orleans	10,137	6,571	.....	177,189
Mobile	423	228	12,368	14,201
Savannah	9,472	7,095	176,654	177,000
Charleston	1,683	3,020	52,643	80,700
Wilmington	738	2,483	26,393	42,531
Norfolk	6,131	5,072	44,702	52,148

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,272	2,619	110,497	132,128
Memphis	7,878	6,041	136,291	78,026
St. Louis	713	2,520	8,745	7,004
Houston	18,061	14,426	182,900	133,786

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,500 to 17,500	19,402	15,160
New Orleans	6,000 to 7,000	6,997	7,902

Exports yesterday were 30,149 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,000,810 bales; total last season, 782,112 bales.

More Hearings by Farm Loan Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Hearings by the Federal Farm Loan Board to gather information for its guidance in dividing the country into districts and locating the twelve farm loan banks created by the Rural Credits act will be resumed soon. The itinerary announced today calls for the following hearings: Oct. 16, Trenton, N. J.; Oct. 17, Harrisburg, Penn., and Oct. 18, Baltimore. The board will start on its Southern trip about Nov. 15, and will hold hearings in the Atlantic and Gulf States, going as far as Arizona.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky	.04
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.19
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.18
Choliar	.30	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.20	Savage	.11
Con. Virginia	.14	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.19
Hale & Norcross	.06	Union Con.	.57
Jacket	.05	Utah	.02
Justice	.02	Mexican dollars	.52½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	D'field Daisy	.05
Hallidie	.50	Florence	.44
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Cons.	.03
McNamara	.10	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.16
Mizpah Exten.	.08	Jumbo Exten.	.37
Montana	.20	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.19
Rescue	.24	Silver Pick	.19
Tonopah Exten.	.51	Spearhead	.08
Tonopah Nevada	3.50	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	.76	Big Jim	1.23
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.43
Booth	.11	Rochester Mines	.60
C. O. D.	.04	Round Mountain	.39
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.46

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	600	605	Isabella	21¼	21½
Dr. J'pot	9¼	9¾	Jackpot	5¾	7½
Elkton	15½	17¾	Granite	73	75
El Paso	44	50	McKinney	35	36
Findlay	3½	4¼	Portland	190	195
Golden C.	230	232	Vindicator	194	198
Gold Sov.	6	6¼	U. G. M.	14¾	15½

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling 17c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 6 points advance. New Orleans, 16.19c; Galveston, 16.35c; Savannah, 16½c; Memphis, 16.50c; Augusta, 16.63c; Houston, 16.25c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.20	16.43	16.28	16.32@16.34	16.30@16.33
Dec.	16.50	16.63	16.40	16.51@16.53	16.50@16.51
Jan.	16.62	16.78	16.52	16.61@16.62	16.62@16.63
Mar.	16.87	16.95	16.74	16.83@16.84	16.85@16.86
May	17.07	17.15	16.97	17.04@17.05	17.07@17.08
July	17.15	17.29	17.15	17.27@17.28	17.23@17.24

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

LADIES' POCKETBOOKS.—Large line for immediate delivery; original styles; right prices. Lion Leather Corp, 79 5th Av.

PLUSH.—Teddy Bear plush and box plush. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SATINS (cotton back) and Serges. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SATINS.—Several lots to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' silk sweaters and gents' mufflers stock for sale. European Sweater Co., 87 Duane St., corner Broadway.

TAFFETAS, piece dyed, for petticoat trade. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@3¾ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Underwear Buying Continues Heavy

If secondary distributers of underwear in the local market could get Spring merchandise with which to fill orders as easily as they are getting the orders to fill they would be in the seventh heaven of delight. As it is, however, the reverse is the case. Already the business taken by leading houses has reached such proportions that there is a possibility of many orders being filled only in part or not at all. Earlier deliveries than ever before are being asked by the retailers in an attempt to assure the getting of the desired merchandise. Some want goods delivered around Dec. 15, while the bulk of the business is booked for shipment as soon after Jan. 1 as possible. Heavy goods are active for immediate delivery, but immediate delivery can be given on very few things in any quantity.

He Learned Something, Anyway.

While it may seem like fiction, a well-known cotton goods man is the authority for the statement that within the last forty-eight hours there was a man in this market after gray goods who knew so little about his subject that he even had to be told what the difference was between warp and filling. The only information he could give about the goods he wanted was their approximate weight per hundred yards, from which it was figured that he wanted a certain construction of weaving that is sometimes used in covering machinery. When shown a sample of the goods under a glass, which he handled in a wholly original way, the buyer thought they would do and asked a price. Just to complete his education he was quoted a figure a half cent above the market.

Two Sides to the Story.

It developed yesterday that there are two sides to the story about the harm being done converters by the delays in finishing that are being met with at the bleacheries. One side was a tale of a small converter in the Middle West who now has every single cent he owns tied up in gray cottons waiting a chance to get finished, the converter in the meantime living in hope of meeting some friend with a $10 bill to spare. On the other hand, another tale is told of a converter who had several orders cancelled because of the delay in finishing, only to sell the goods to other buyers, when they had been processed, at prices considerably higher than the figures they first sold for. This was due to their increase in value in the gray state during the delay.

French Export Embargo Modified.

According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consulate General at Paris, a Ministerial order of Sept. 30 permits the exportation to Great Britain, British dominions, protectorates, and colonies, uninvaded Belgium, Japan, Russia, and American countries of these goods: All fatty acids, sulphurous anhydride, arrack, asphalt, whale and cachalot spermaceti, borax, boracic acid, other boron compounds, calcareous bituminen, cinnamon, metallic chlorides, except gold and platinum chlorides; metalloidic chlorides, blacking, glue, all, kinds, and materials therefor, including egg or serum albumen; dried blood, gelatine and glues made from hides, from hide and leather waste, and animals; casein; dextrin, soluble starches, feldspar, cloves, manufactures of lead, sodium, and varnish.

Gray Goods Buying Large.

All sorts and conditions of users of gray cloths continued to "buy their heads off" in the local market yesterday, with the result that several of the printcloths showed higher prices than those of the 1907 boom. Practically all of the goods listed below moved at the prices given, the deliveries ranging all the way from immediate to through the first quarter of next year. On some of the finer-yarn goods sales were reported for deliveries running through April, May and June. Prices on practically all cloths differed in various quarters of the market, the figures quoted by two prominent concerns on 30-inch 3.25 drills, for instance, being half a cent apart for the same delivery. On certain sateens the difference was said to be as much as three-quarters of a cent. As one man put it, "Sellers are going crazy as well as buyers." These are average prices quoted on printcloths at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-56s	7c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	7¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¼c

*Asked.

Business Brisker on Woolens.

The temporary slack suffered by the woolen trade is about over. Buyers are in the market "shopping," and this is taken to presage some real business in the near future. Complaints are still numerous over high prices, but most of the mill agents are standing by their quotations and refuse to do business on a lower scale than their present prices. One mill agent said yesterday that since the beginning of the week he has been kept busy answering telephone calls for merchandise that buyers turned down on account of high prices only a short time ago.

A Quick End to Fixed Prices.

Among hosiery manufacturers' agents the opinion is general that the present level of prices cannot long be maintained. The stumbling block to legitimate advances has been the fixed price policy of retailers. This is being slowly but surely overcome, and from present indications there will soon be no standard price levels. There are three or four prices between the old marks of 25 and 50 cents, and similarly from the latter price to $1 there have been put in new retail quotations. With this development, it is believed in the trade that the manufacturers will be able to get what they should for their product.

Heavyweight Suit Duplicates.

Quite a nice duplicate business is coming to the clothiers on heavyweight suits. This is due directly to the seasonable weather of the last week. On overcoats the retailers have not had a free movement of stock so far. Reports from the salesmen who are now out on the road with Spring lines are not quite definite enough as yet to give manufacturers a line on what they may expect for the new season. One house, however, tells of a big order placed by one of the large local retailers, and also of fair-sized bills given by retailers in Buffalo and Binghamton.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Case of Undervaluation May Lead to Seizure of Goods.

Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers has decided that steel beads shipped to this city by Eschwege & Co., Paris, were undervalued to even a greater extent than indicated by the local Appraiser's return. Some of the articles were entered as valued at 14 francs per "masse," and others at 17 francs per "masse." The Appraiser held the goods undervalued to the extent of 70 per cent. The hearing, apparently, did not help matters much for the New York importers, for at its conclusion Judge Sullivan advanced the beads up to 110 per cent. Unless the importers succeed in getting the full reappraisement board to cut the advance below 75 per cent., the seizure point, the goods will probably be seized by the Government.

Handlers in St. Louis of Scotch whisky were sustained in a contention that the appraising officials at that port erred in returning certain articles as dutiable. The importations consisted of cases containing bottles of the liquor. The value of the bottles was placed at 24 pence per dozen. In addition thereto were items such as outer foil, wooden top, insert cork, sleeve, porcelain parts and labels. All making a value of 60.750 pence per dozen. The merchandise was appraised at this value. The importers, however, insisted that the items named, while included in the value of the bottles, were not dutiable items. In support of this contention, they cited an earlier ruling in which it was held that the items were not part of the dutiable value. Judge Sullivan sustained the protest and ruled that the dutiable value was only 24 pence per dozen bottles.

Board 1 had before it on reappraisement a protest dealing with the values to be placed on embroidery machines from Karl Keller, St. Gall, Switzerland. A single General Appraiser had refused to reverse the action of the New York Appraiser in making advances for dutiable purposes. Judges Sullivan and Brown, composing the board, affirmed the advances made by the officials below.

Board 1 also decided that table linen sent to New York by John Cargill, Dundee, would have to stand the higher dutiable values put on the merchandise by the local appraising officials and later affirmed by a single General Appraiser on review.

ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS.

Sales Are Reported Good and Collections Above Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week have been in larger volume than for the corresponding period of past years. Road sales for at-once delivery show goods are above the same week in 1915. Continued heavy buying for Spring indicates that merchants have every confidence in the continuance of good business.

"Merchants have visited the market in larger numbers than a year ago. Collections for the week are above normal. Prices are firm and advancing."

VAST GAIN IN EXPORT TRADE.

Balance of $2,500,000,000 in Our Favor for Year Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The enormous extent of recent gains in the export trade of the United States is disclosed in statistics issued today by the Department of Commerce. Total exports to the various countries for the first eight months of the calendar year were in many cases millions of dollars greater than those of the entire fiscal year of 1914, and very large increases are shown in percentages.

Exports to Greece for the eight months leaped 2,200 per cent. compared with the fiscal year 1914; to Russia, 900 per cent.; to Norway, 340; to France, 240; to Denmark, 140; to Sweden, 84; to Cuba, 42, and to Japan, 25.

There is an apparent trade balance for the eight months of $1,730,000,000 in favor of the United States, and department officials predict that by the end of the year it will exceed $2,500,000,000. The total exports amounted to $3,435,969,212, an increase of $1,205,882,010 over the same eight months a year ago.

The largest gain was in exports to the United Kingdom, which took nearly one-third of all goods sent from the United States in that period. They amounted to $1,207,751,939, showing an increase of $554,000,000 over the same eight months last year, and $713,000,000 more than the entire fiscal year of 1914. France, the second best customer of the United States, took goods valued at $544,475,000, an increase of $211,000,000 over the previous eight months and $384,000,000 more than in 1914. Canada was third, taking $373,736,569, an increase of $163,000,000 over the eight months of last year, but only $29,000,000 more than 1914.

Russia in Europe and Asia took $300,382,626 worth, an increase of $219,000,000 over the previous eight-month period. Greece's imports from the United States amounted to $23,597,147, compared with $1,100,000 in the whole fiscal year before the war.

Exports to Germany and Austria have almost ceased. Decreases for the eight months when compared with the same period last year were shown in exports to Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, but the totals, except for the Netherlands, exceed those of the fiscal year 1914.

WANT MORE SERBIAN COPPER

Large Numbers of German Miners Being Sent to Extract Metal.

Reports from several villages in the Harz Mountains printed in German newspapers seem to indicate that the German Government is sending large numbers of miners from that region to Serbia for the purpose of increasing the production of the rich copper mines in the occupied territory, and thus furnishing the war metal so much in demand at the various fronts.

Immediately following the last invasion of Serbia the Bulgars seized the principal copper mines, and the task of exploiting them in the interests of the Central Powers was turned over to the Germans. A number of German managers and miners went to Serbia some time ago, and this latest movement of men is a continuation of this work.

SOUTH AFRICA BUYS HERE.

Turns to Us for Locomotives and Railroad Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The war has worked a great change in trade conditions in South Africa and in no line more than in the market for American locomotives. Before the war a preferential of 25 per cent. in duty existed in the Union of South Africa in favor of English locomotives. Manufacturers in the United States were unable to compete. This preferential applied also to all railroad materials and parts. In effect it was an exclusion of all except British railway supplies. In some special lines, where American ingenuity and certain patented devices had an advantage, our firms, however, enjoyed some trade.

When the war began the British source of supply gradually failed to keep up with demands, and American goods more and more served to take their place. Consul Fiexer at Port Elizabeth, in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, describes the conditions that followed and tells how railway officials were forced to look to the American source of railway supplies. They had very heavy traffic and were unable to get new rolling stock required to move forward the steadily increasing shipments of supplies for war purposes. The result was that they abandoned all hope of getting locomotives or railway supplies from Great Britain and turned squarely to this country for what they wanted. The preferential duty was abolished and contracts were placed here which in due time were filled probably with better equipment than had been formerly obtainable.

In the case of a contract for twelve narrow-gauge locomotives for the Port Elizabeth-Humansdorp Railway the delivery was two months ahead of contract time. The locomotives were shipped in parts, and American mechanics were sent over to put them together.

PAPER MILL FOR FLORIDA.

Newspaper Publishers Meet at Jacksonville to Launch Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—Fifty newspaper publishers of Florida are in session here today and tomorrow, mainly to take up the high cost of printing paper and consider the establishment of a plant in Florida to manufacture paper from pulp of fibrous trees and bushes, particularly palmetto. Investigations, it is said, have shown that fibrous material is of better quality than the spruce pulp which is used in manufacture of paper used for news print. Several specimens were shown at the meeting today. Those of Florida materials showed more tensile strength than any of the other grades submitted. Florida editors will indorse and promote any move that will bring about the establishment of a paper mill.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 6.—The situation that has arisen in connection with the cost of white paper was discussed at a special meeting here today of the Canadian Press Association. It was disclosed that in recent months few publishers had been able to get a contract from any paper mill to extend after Dec. 31. Formerly the mills sold their output on contracts for two, three, and five years.

The Canadian consumption of news print paper probably is about one-sixth of the total production in Canada, the rest being exported to the United States. Paper makers, it was said, argued that their costs of production were increasing, although there was testimony to the effect that in some sections of the pulp country farmers were having difficulty in disposing of their pulp wood even at the prices that prevailed a few years ago.

Buy $8,000,000 Cities Service Stock

The banking firms of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and Henry L. Doherty & Co., announced yesterday that they had bought $8,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Cities Service Company. The sale was authorized by the Cities Service Directors Thursday, the proceeds to be used to buy the Crew-Levick Company, a large oil refining concern. A public offering of the stock is expected next week.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has signed an order for the sale of the assets of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, 286 Fourth Avenue, on Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, by competitive bids, at 286 Fourth Avenue. The real estate is at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street and is to be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $750,000, one for $400,000 to get other for $350,000, on which $50,000 has been paid, and at Calais, France. The sale is to be by the receivers, Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor.

THE REALTY CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Realty Corporation, dealer in real estate, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, by Bertha Oppenheim, as executrix of the estate of Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, former President of the company as a creditor for $16,844 for loans and salary. It is alleged that the corporation

COURT DISCHARGES MARINE RECEIVER

Judge Hough Takes Last Legal Step Necessary to Return Company to Shareholders.

PRAISE FOR P. A. S. FRANKLIN

Credit Given Former Vice President for Rehabilitating the Once Bankrupt Corporation.

After spending eighteen months in the hands of a receiver, the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday returned into the possession of its stockholders. The last legal step was taken when Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court discharged the receiver, P. A. S. Franklin, who was Vice President of the company when it fell into difficulties. He will be the operating head in this country of the rejuvenated concern.

Judge Hough said in a memorandum that when Mr. Franklin took up the receiver's work the task was a thankless one.

"The dislocation of business of all kinds caused by the present European war," the memorandum continued, "was very manifest, but the profits that were to accrue to properly managed shipping operated under the American flag, by reason of the long continuance of that conflict, were not obvious at all. Mr. Franklin's management of this property (with which I have kept in as close touch as my knowledge of business would permit) has been something for which not only the court and the company's shareholders but also the public at large are greatly indebted to him.

"The refitting of the few steamers which in early 1915 flew the American flag and belonged to the defendant, his pressure for increased freight tonnage, and the use of the cash at his command to purchase a portion of the Pacific Mail fleet have resulted in profits hitherto unknown in my acquaintance with receivership proceedings.

"So far as the foreclosing trust company and its counsel are concerned, their course, in my opinion, has been marked by a forbearance and a willingness to assume a certain amount of risk quite unusual in proceedings of this kind. Under the terms of the larger mortgage the trustee-mortgagee might have taken over absolutely (through stock management) the affairs of the sub-corporations owning or absolutely controlling most of the shipping commonly known as that of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"The easy and legally safe course for these trustees would have been to play the dog in the manger. They have of course greatly benefited their bondholders by permitting the business machinery of April, 1915, to continue in operation under Mr. Franklin's management, but they have also rendered possible the present rehabilitation of its affairs."

EXPLAINS CLAYTON ACT.

Reserve Board Discusses Rule Affecting Private Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Federal Reserve Board announced today its interpretation of the meaning of the Clayton act as applied to interlocking directorships where private banks are concerned. Hearings have been held for several days, and appeals from less than twenty individuals have been considered. The hearings have not been public, and the board has announced that it will not make public even the names of the banking institutions involved.

The conclusions of the Reserve Board as to the Clayton act include also an interpretation of the Kern amendment. The section of the Clayton act forbidding interlocking directorships goes into effect on Oct. 15. The Federal Reserve Board is required, under the law, to prosecute violations of the act, and the announcement of the board is, therefore, made in order that all concerned may know in advance just how the law will be carried out.

"The purpose of the act," says the board's announcement, "as its title implies, was to prevent unlawful restraints and monopolies. It is obvious, therefore, that Congress intended to prohibit common control of member banks and of private bankers engaged in the same activities as member banks, and that it intended to preserve competition in cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants between member banks, private bankers, and other incorporated banks, and likewise intended to preserve competition between member banks, regardless of their location, and State banks, trust companies, or private bankers having aggregate resources of more than $5,000,000.

"In this view the board interprets the terms 'private banker' to include partnerships or individuals who are engaged in the banking business, as that term is generally understood — including those partnerships and individuals who solicit or receive deposits subject to check, who do a foreign exchange, acceptance, loan or discount business, or who purchase and sell and distribute issues of securities by which capital is furnished for business or public enterprises.

"The term 'private banker' is interpreted not to include the ordinary stock, note, or commodity broker, unless a substantial proportion of his profits is derived from, or a substantial part of his business consists in one or more of the banking activities described, nor is it interpreted to include partnerships or individuals using only their own funds in making loans or investments.

"No private banker whose partnership or firm assets aggregate more than $5,000,000 is eligible, under the terms of the Clayton act, to serve as a Director of any member bank, and no private banker, regardless of the amount of partnership or firm assets, is eligible to serve as a Director or other officer or employe of any member bank located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, if such firm or partnership is located in the same city.

"The Kern amendment to the Clayton act does not authorize the Federal Reserve Board to grant permission to such private bankers to serve as officers or Directors of a member bank, even though it appears that they are not in substantial competition with such member bank."

Approves Bank Stock Increase.

The Sherman National Bank of New York has increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $800,000. The Controller of the Currency has approved the increase, and also the recent increase in the Chase National Bank's stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Stockings Are Going Out.

If there is any one who doubts that American hosiery is being shipped abroad in considerable quantities he should call on a certain local wholesaler who got orders for these goods in a single letter yesterday that totaled between $20,000 and $30,000. The goods are for shipment to Norway and Sweden.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

"Nearly all of the works throughout the country are covered by contracts extending well into the future, and the chief problem confronting producers, as it has been for some time, is the question of making deliveries with the desired promptness. Operations everywhere are strained to the utmost to meet the notable requirements, but outputs are not easily augmented, as the scarcity of raw materials increases and labor shortage and wage controversies prevent full running of machinery in a number of instances.

"Clearing house transactions at the principal cities in the United States continue to testify eloquently to the remarkable business activity now prevalent in every part of the country, exchanges this week aggregating the enormous total of $5,513,966,476, an increase of 26.1 per cent. over the $4,367,979,190 of the same week last year, which was itself a high record up to that time."

Bradstreet's says:

"Quick time continues the marching order in practically every line of endeavor, with new and higher levels being attained, to the tune, however, of soaring prices, penalties, by the way, of superabundant prosperity in the face of short crops or straitened supplies of raw materials. The cry is that there are not enough cars to haul commodities, that there is not enough labor to hasten production, and there are not enough goods to supply insistent demands. Wants, apparently, are insatiable."

They Just Smiled.

There is a certain jobbing buyer of underwear in this city who had occasion recently to buy some red flannel underwear, which has been very scarce since the war began. He found a small lot, and when he asked the percentage of wool the goods contained the sellers just smiled. In spite of this answer the goods were bought, and any retailer who wants them can get them by paying $10.50 a dozen, or $2 a dozen higher than the price of better goods in normal times.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Forty-two corporations having aggregate capitalization of $1,118,000 were chartered today. They include:

Electrolytic Chemical Works of America, Inc., manufacture electrolytic chemicals under process discovered by Richard Rodrian, throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico; $500,000; J. Speth, F. Frank, H. Wehmann, 277 Third Av.

The Vigoro Co., Inc., Brewster, chemists, druggists, $150,000; F. L. Shelp, J. M. Sinclair, H. E. Persons, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn.

E. P. Lawson Co., Inc., machinery, wire, machinery parts, paper cutting, bookbindings, $100,000; J. Kehm, H. Sinnigen, E. P. Lawson, 463 West End Av.

Crystal Skating Ice Co., Inc., composition for ice skating, maintain rinks, cafes, dance halls, $50,000; E. R. and G. W. Watters, L. M. Kugel, 180 West 47th St.

The Ivy Department Store, Inc., Peekskill, merchandise, operate stores, $25,000; O. Vogt, M. and L. Isaacs, 928 South St., Peekskill.

G. A. Kayser Furniture Co., Inc., Buffalo, furniture, furnishings, stoves, heaters, $25,000; E. M., R. E., and G. A. Kayser, 95 Beard Av., Buffalo.

30 West 14th Street, Inc., realty, construction, $15,000; A. H. Schanck, C. H. Cowl, M. H. Greims, Ridgefield, Conn.

The Master School of Music Holding Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, stocks, bonds, mortgages, $15,000; O. E. Yale, H. F. Breitweiser, C. H. Burditt, 58 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Associated Dry Goods Corp'n of New York, department and dry goods stores, $25,000; H. Hollander, C. Grier, H. L. Nehring, 109 West 112th St.

Northern Metal Co., Inc., brokerage in metals, $20,000; F. Kann, G. Kroto, E. Rosenstock, 116 Nassau St.

Greenwich Village Industries, Inc., publishing, novelties, art objects, jewelry, antiques, furniture, restaurants $20,000; S. Vinton, S. Dunbar, H. M. Michaels, 169 East 79th St.

Taylor & Knauth, Inc., Buffalo, autos, garages, service stations, $20,000; R. Knauth, D. Kobler, C. E. Taylor, 151 Loring Av., Buffalo.

Central Merchandise House, Inc., merchandise, $15,000; R. Alpert, S. Struhl, B. Levin, 181 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Hawn & Burns, Inc., Evans Mills lumber, building material, coal, oil, grease, paint, hay, grain, merchandise, $15,000; E. E. Zimmer, C. B. Burns, C. M. Hawn, Evans Mills.

Electric Hammer Co., Inc., Queens, hammers, stone dressing tools, $10,000; A. and M. Simonet, F. Meyers, Jamaica.

Lester & Toner, Inc., brokerage, commission in sea food, and products, $10,000; C. F. Evans, J. U. Lester, R. Toner, 128 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

Van Dyke Auto Co., Inc., autos, accessories, $10,000; H. S. Cole, M. G. and J. J. Sullivan, Roxbury, Mass.

Täsher-Pierson-Marseilles, Inc., designing, consulting, contracting, engineering, $9,000; F. P. Lowrey, W. P. Marseilles, T. H. Melick, 137 West 47th St.

Cosmo Studios, Inc., modern photographic and advertising, $10,000; R. F. Stonestree, A. Cohen, C. L. Maurer, 1,947 Broadway.

Betsy Ross Flag Co., Inc., Newburg, flags, pennants, banners, burgees, $5,000; A. Johnstone, W. H. Abbott, H. D. Greene, Cold Springs.

The Keogh Press, Inc., Bronx, printers, bookbinders, stationers, engravers, electrotypers, $5,000; J. Murphy, H. N. Grandin, R. F. Keogh, 9,193 Perry Av.

Levine's Garage Corp., Bronx, autos, garage, $5,000; A. E. and G. H. Levine, 845 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

A. C. Pfaltz Co., Inc., marble, granite, limestone, sand, all materials, moulds, terrazzo, $5,000; A. Avon, H. J. Hills, A. C. Pfaltz, Stapleton.

Isabella Holding Corp., realty, $5,000; J. Freed, D. F. and I. Conforti, 2,495 Valentine Av., Bronx.

John Smith Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Pelham, realty, construction, $5,000; J. C. and J. Smith, 100 Wolf's Lane, Pelham.

Port Washington Pub. Corp., Port Washington, newspaper, printing, publishing, $5,000; J. J. McDermott, C. H. Gross, H. D. Meach, Port Washington.

Kings Home-Made Bakery Co., Inc., Brooklyn, bakery, lunchroom, restaurant, carry on business with $3,000; J. O. Hall, F. Swenson, C. C. King, 337 74 St., Brooklyn.

Protective Materials Corp., commission, selling agents, personal property, preserving materials, chemists, druggists, begin business with $500; R. Eble, M. H. Barton, J. J. Byrne, 60 Wall St.

Capital Increases: All-Americas Mercantile Corp., New York, $125,000 to $200,000; Notlek Amusement Co., New York, $1,000 to $50,000; Crown Haberdashers, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; F. H. Hirsch & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: George M. Dickerson, Inc., Manhattan; Dent Realty Co., Woodhaven.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Charters filed:

Superior Comedians Co., Inc., East Orange, conduct and maintain theatrical and moving picture enterprises, $200,000; Leon Sanders, Max G. Cohen, Morris Israel, New York; W. C. Johnson, East Orange.

Korona Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, cotton, wool, and textile fabrics, $10,000; Abram Jacob, Nathan L. Dobbins, Paterson; Francis Cominette, Hawthorne.

Rita Corp., Paterson, real estate and securities, $10,000; Thomas F. McCran, John Pomfret, jr., Joseph L. Cherspy, Paterson.

Reuter Conduit and Roof Hook and Tube Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in tubes and tires, $125,000; Alfred Strauss, George L. Reuter, Louis J. Freund, Newark; A. M. Reuman, Roosendaal, Holland.

Park View Corp. of New Jersey, Perth Amboy, real estate and construction, $125,000; Hyman Friedman, Joseph H. Stricker, Perth Amboy; James A. O'Connell, New Brunswick.

Levy & Fuchs Co., Inc., West New York, manufacture and sell embroideries and deal in real estate, $12,500; Charles M. Levy, Milton I. Levy, New York; Isidor Fuchs, Brooklyn.

American Hollow Tile Co., New Brunswick, manufacture and deal in brick, tile, &c., $25,000; William J. Lyle, Robert W. Lyle, Charles Kimball, New Brunswick.

Pollak Building Co., Inc., Bayonne, real estate and construction, $10,000; Fannie Pollak, Hyman Pollak, Bonnar Pollak, Bayonne.

Francis McCue Construction Co., Newark, N. J., general contractors, $50,000; Francis McCue, Richard Quarantan, Newark; William C. Bennett, Bloomfield.

Dr. Sucharski Dental Offices, Bayonne, conduct dental offices, $2,000; V. A. Sucharski, Paul Sucharski, Bayonne; Fred Bischoff, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 6.—Charters filed:

Hoffman Oil and Refining Corporation, acquire oil lands and to develop the same, build oil tanks and put same on the market, $10,000,000; Ferris Giles, E. S. Dorsey, K. M. Dougherty, local Wilmington parties.

The Epock Company, manufacture and sell medicinal preparations and druggists' supplies of all kinds, $1,250,000; W. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. David.

Mercantile Finance and Realty Corporation, to conduct a general mercantile business, $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover incorporators.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Third Avenue Deal Near Twenty-second Street—Pliny Fisk Buyer of Hoadley House at Tenth Auction Sale—Good Bronx and Brooklyn Market—Estate Sale at Greenwich.

A good deal was closed yesterday in the Third Avenue section of Twenty-second Street which will lead to an important building operation there. Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., manufacturers of tinfoil at 207 to 215 East Twenty-second Street, just east of Third Avenue, purchased the adjoining building at 205 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 103, from B. Friend, and the two tenements at 289 and 291 Third Avenue from J. D. Drew and the Sam Blois estate, respectively. They front 42 feet on Third Avenue by 75 feet deep and abut the Twenty-second Street plot at the rear. The entire plot purchasd forms an extension around the northeast corner.

The owners are preparing to improve the property with a six-story addition to their factory, which is a six-story building, and when completed they will have a frontage of 135 feet on Twenty-second Street. Plans are being prepared by the architect, William Higginson. The cost will be about $100,000.

Hoadley Residence to Outside Buyer.

The Joseph Hoadley house at 18 East Eighty-second Street was sold for $75,000 at auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly in foreclosure action brought by the New York Life Insurance Company against Wesley Thorn and others. It was the tenth forced sale within the last four years. The buyer was Arthur B. Westervelt, said to be acting for Pliny Fisk of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons.

It is a five-story residence with a four-story extension, on plot 26 by 102.2, and is assessed at $125,000. At each of the nine prior sales the Hoadleys paid the required 10 per cent. deposit, but failed to complete the terms of the sale. The deposits, including that of yesterday, amount to $88,500, which will be deducted from the original judgment of over $100,000.

Big West End Avenue Transfer.

The title was recorded yesterday from the 789 West End Avenue Company, Inc., to the new thirteen-story apartment house at that number, being the southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, to the Call-Clare Realty Company. The plot is 110.10 by 100 and irregular. The transfer was made subject to a mortgage for $350,000.

Resale of Maxine Elliott Residence by Operators.

The former residence of Maxine Elliott at 326 West End Avenue, 17 by 75 feet, has been resold by Ennis & Sinnott, operators, to Walter J. M. Donovan. The buyer owns the adjoining property.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Senior & Stout, Inc., sold to C. A. Gittens the four-story American basement dwelling, 125 West 136th Street.

The E. A. Polak Realty Company sold 132 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, to W. W. Skinner.

Buy East Harlem Garage Site.

A plot 87.11 by 100.11 on the northwest corner of 123d Street and Pleasant Avenue has been sold by the Bond and Mortgage Company to the Klosk Contracting Company. A garage will be erected on the site by the buyers. Salkind & Kaplan were the brokers.

Tenement Sales.

P. S. Ritter sold to a client, for George Budke, 333 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

An investor bought from Tille Drucker 223 to 229 East 110th Street, two six-story tenements, each on a plot 41.8 by 100.

A Recent Buyer.

The Braender Building Company is the buyer of 114 and 116 East Twenty-fifth Street, a vacant plot, sold last week by the Tingue-Brown Company.

Bronx Sales.

J. Clarence Davies, in conjunction with Samuel Cowen, has sold to Lawrence Davis of Newark the three-story brick dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 located on the west side of Dawson Street, 160 feet north of 156th Street.

Richard Dickson sold for Kiesler Realty Company 1,109 Forest Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 87; also for McEvoy Kiester Building Company, Inc., 1,056 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

The Delafield Estate has sold, at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, a large plot on the east side of Fieldston Road to a client of Horace Mann of Mann & MacNeille, architects. The new owner will build a residence for occupancy.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from Morris Herman the five-story twenty-five family apartment house, plot 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street; also the adjoining five-story twenty-family apartment house, 50 by 100, at 2,469 Valentine Avenue, held at $150,000. A. Blumenthal was broker.

Brooklyn.

As a site for twenty-six one-family dwellings Henry Rockmore bought from Martin & Schild sixteen lots on the west side of Eldert Lane and Atlantic Avenue and ten lots on the west side of Eldert Lane, 300 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, from the estate of E. A. Dunning. E. C. Panitz was the broker in the transaction.

The Alco Building Company sold to Eleanor E. Cullen the dwelling at 2,133 Sixty-seventh Street, Mapleton, for investment.

New Development Company Buys Long Island Acreage.

A recently organized development company has purchased from Clarence Vernam, President of the New York Water Front Company, 339 acres between the Edgemere and Stratton stations of the Long Island Railroad, including a small island located in Jamaica Bay, which it is intended to develop as an amusement park.

There is a frontage of 3,500 feet on Rockaway Boulevard and extends to Jamaica Bay. The new owners are planning to cut the property up into bungalow lots, install all improvements and erect comfortable low-cost bungalows. J. B. Wolfarth was the broker in the transaction.

Long Island.

Samuel Eichen, President of the Shore Acre Realty Company, has purchased for all cash the Valentine A. Garcia residence at Thirty-first and Sixteenth Avenue, Beachhurst, Long Island. The property, which consists of a ten-room dwelling, on a plot 100 by 100, has been held at $16,000. I. H. Wolfe negotiated the sale.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Staten Island Holding Company a plot 40 by 125 feet on the north side of Myrtle Avenue, 140 feet west of Elizabeth Street, in the Myrtle Court Development, West New Brighton, to Charles Applebaugh, who will erect a residence.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for the Ward Estate the dwelling on plot 50 by 220 at 112 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, to George Robinson.

Buys Yonkers Warehouse Site.

James M. Kirst of Yonkers purchased a plot of land on McDonald Place, adjoining the Putnam Railroad, for the erection of a warehouse. The property was owned by David Klein and Abraham Shapiro. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation lots 59 and 60 on Brookside Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Robert Hughes, for improvement with a private dwelling.

Big Sale at Greenwich.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the estate of Eugene Field twenty-two acres with two residences and outbuildings, on King Street, running through and having a large frontage on the State Road, in Greenwich, Conn., to Carl Everett Whitney of New York City. The property commands unobstructed views across Rye Lake and the hills of Westchester County.

Deal at Darien, Conn.

Mrs. Henry M. Ward has purchased from J. Roderick Buchanan his waterfront property at Tokeneke, Darien, Conn. The property consists of a stucco dwelling and garage with three acres of ground, located on Scott's Cove. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 157 West Fifty-fourth Street to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; the building at 131 West Fifty-first Street to Joseph H. Parker; the building at 239 West Thirty-eighth Street to B. Williams, and the building at 241 West Thirty-eighth Street to John Schoen.

William A. White & Sons rented for George Rosenfeld & Co., agent, the store at 135 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, to S. Goodfriend.

Rice & Hill leased for a client to Reginald E. Zunder the store at 153 West Forty-fourth Street, and the three upper floors in the same building to M. E. Monfort.

George R. Read & Co. leased for Knoche & Weiler the store at 119-125 West Twenty-fifth Street to the American Express Company for a long term of years.

New Park Avenue Apartment House Entirely Leased.

Pease & Elliman, as agents, leased for the Park Avenue Improvement Company, Harry Fischel President, the last apartment in the building, recently completed, occupying the block front between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, known as 320-330 Park Avenue, consisting of thirteen rooms and three baths, to William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, who was represented by D. L. Elliman & Co. and Carstein & Linnekin. The building contains thirty apartments.

Seeking Loans in Richmond and Westchester.

As an indication of the disposition of lenders to broaden their field of mortgage investments, due to the accumulation of the enormous amount of money-seeking investment, it is interesting to note that the New York Title and Mortgage Company has announced that it is ready to receive applications for loans in Richmond County through its Richmond office, and in the towns of Westchester County through its White Plains office.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for installing safe deposit vaults in the seven-story tenement house at 1,770 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of 116th Street, at a cost of $5,000. The Molasco Realty Company, Inc., is the owner. The Public Bank of the City of New York is the lessee. G. W. Spitzer is the architect.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has secured a savings bank loan of $90,000 at 5 per cent. for five years for the 27 Cliff Street Corporation, represented by Stoddard & Mark, attorneys. The building is leased to Thurston & Braidich at $9,000 per year for fifteen years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nassau St, 100, w s, 34.9 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 25x70, five-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 26x102.2, four and five story dwellings; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al; George W. Hibbert, attorney; Alfred Steckler, jr., referee; due, $49,501.47; taxes, &c., $3,650.50; to Arthur B. Westervelt for $75,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Avenue A, 291, n w corner 18th St, 22x90, three and four story brick tenements; adjourned to Oct. 13.

Lexington Av, 1,282, w s, 70 ft s of 82d St, 32.5x55, five-story tenement; Bertha Bohmfalk against Charles Meyers et al; Harold Swain, attorney; Joseph A. Arnold, referee; due, $7,838.79; taxes, &c., $850; subject to mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $26,350.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Simpson St, 1,016, e s, 281.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100, five-story tenement; Clara B. Dodin against Barney Realty Co. et al; Cordes Brothers, attorneys; Albert F. Jaeckel, referee; due, $32,258.61; taxes, &c., $1,570.37; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Fordham Road, 684 and 686, s s, 25.5 ft e of Cambreling Av, 50.11x21.3x50.11x11.5, one-story garage; Ernestine Hoguet against Delia K. Looram et al; Harold Swain, attorney; Henry Waldman, referee; due, $7,663.54; taxes, &c., $186.59; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By George Price.

Eagle Av, 589, w s, 302.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 24.6x120, two-story loft and store building; adjourned to Oct. 13.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

70th St, s s, 157 ft w of Columbus Av, for an eight-story apartment, 93x84.4; Brixton Operating Co., 140 West 79th St., owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 38 West 32d St., architects; cost, $200,000.

Grand Av, w s, 178.6 ft n of Fordham Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 72.6x89.6; Hopewell Building Co., William F. Norton, 1 East Fordham Road, President, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Fulton St, s e corner Greenwich St., to a four-story and basement, loft, and stores; L. & M. Goldstein, 256 West 113th St., owners; C. F. Rose, 118 East 28th St., architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, 1,770, to a seven-story tenement; Molasco Realty Co., Inc., 1st Av. and 44th St., owner; G. W. Spitzer, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

20th St, 148 and 150 West, to a five-story stable; H. White, Washington, D. C., owner; S. Geller, 1,265 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WARREN ST, 94, n s, 25x62. Oct. 2; Robert A. Livingston, jr., Woodmere, L. I., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..$15,000

3D AV, s e s, 84 ft n e of 22d St, 21x75, Aug. 17; Leopold S. Polak to Hy. A. Du Bois, at San Raphael, Cal., et al, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$10,000

83D ST, 300 to 315 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 66.5x100, leasehold, April 1; Mack Realty Corporation to Paul A. McGolrick, 311 West 83d St, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

68TH ST, 250 East, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5, Oct. 5; Hy. D. Ramsdell and Viola M. Quinlan, 250 East 68th St, to William Eckenfelder, 1,217 Shakespeare Av, Bronx, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Addison Gardner, 20 Broad St..$2,000

Bronx.

BAKER AV, 613, n s, 25x100; Jos. Preisman to Alphonse Jakobi, (trustee,) 28 East 13th St, Oct. 6, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,250

LOT 564, Van Nest Park; Jos. Preisman to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,120 Walker Av, prior mtg $3,250, Oct. 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris Cooper, 1 Nassau St.....$600

MORRIS AV, 1,987, e s, 20x100; Emma Brocker to Caroline Van Cauwenberg, 489 Central Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 240.5 ft n of 169th St, 185 ft to College Av x75x02.5x25x92.5x50; Wilpod Holding Co., Inc., to Fort Masonry Co., Inc., 3,530 Broadway, July 13, due as per note; attorneys, Wilson & B., 48 Wall St..$6,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 400 ft s w Avenue St. John, 50x115; Sallie Cohen and another to Samuel L. Marcus, 974 Prospect Av, prior mtg $36,000, Oct. 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,348 and 1,350, e s, 50x125, except part for avenue; Morris Polsky to Herman Loopesko, 29 Alvin Place, Edgemere, L. I., prior mtg $45,000, Oct. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

134TH ST, s s, 419.2 ft e of Willis Av, 41.4x100; also 133d St, n s, 440 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; William L. Byrnes to Thomas Carroll, 16 East 129th St, Oct. 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ATTORNEY ST, 33, front and rear buildings, all; Lazar Goldberg to Pinkas Kornblum, 49 Avenue D, 1 year from Oct. 1, 1916, 1 year renewal.....$2,200

BROADWAY, 1,160, s. and b.; John S. Melcher to Silver Lunch Co., 905 8th Av., 15 Years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Hy. M. Flattau, 42 Chambers St.....$9,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 191st St., store a. of subway entrance, 18x44; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Solomon Mishnun, 258 Fort Washington Av., 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address, 4,007 Broadway.$2,700

8TH AV, 2,119 s, and part c; Siegfried Kraus to Frederick Uhlmann, on premises, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, P. H. Goldbaum, 346 Broadway $1,800

23D ST, 424 and 426 East, all; Stelnmetz Construction Co. to Service Auto Trucking Co., Inc., New York City, 21 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Kleiner & K., 115 Broadway $6,000

88TH ST, 106 East, all; Benjamin Levy to I. & M. Realty Co., 34 East 13th St., 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916, 2 years' renewal; attorney, Isidor H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St. $1,900

MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Manhattan.

26TH ST, 50 West; Heiman Fried against estate of Mary J. Sanford, owner and contractor $870.00

45TH ST, 121 West; Joseph B. Reilly against James Hebron, owner; Violet V. Thorne, lessee and contractor $2,749.89

68TH ST, 245 West; Samuel Moskalik against West End Apartment Hotel Co., Inc., owner; Two Hundred Forty Five Sixty Ninth St Co. Inc., contractor $275.00

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 184th St, 75x198.2; B. Liggio & Co. against Hurley Bldg. Corpn., owners and contractors.....$325.00

PELHAM BAY, 350 ft along shore, west along land of D. DeK. Campbell, to east side of East Road Av, 350x008x irreg.; A. M. Hazell, Inc., against Emily C. Potter, owner and contractor $640.00

TIEBOUT AV, 2439-2443, Charles Shapiro against Hoffman Co., builders, Inc., owners; George Hoffman and Hoffman Co., builders, Inc., contractors $275.00

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 428 and 430; Robert Elkan against John Doe et al.; Sept. 12, 1916, (by bond) $170

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 60.6 ft n of 183d St., 100x100; Michael Morreale against E. Farago Construction Co., et al.; Sept. 25, 1916. .....$1,150

218TH ST, 927 East; Pasquale Tavolacci against Louis Satriale et al.; Feb. 11, 1916 .....$239

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 5; Laura E. Snell against Morls Kalman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Seaman.

66TH ST, 340 East; Leo Lesinsky against Gruen Hoiding Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. R. Lesinsky.

78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Benjamin Walles et al. against Mary A. Hennessey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Hickey.

82D ST, 152 East; Grenville Clark et al. against John E. Warner et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. C. Intemann.

90TH ST, n s, 283.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Henry P. Kraft et al. against Agnes C. Mayer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

119TH ST, s s, 168.10 ft w of Madison Av, 15.7x100.11; Marshall Pask against James W. McCabe et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. L. Marilley.

Bronx.

CLAY AV, e s, 357 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; Francis P. Ranney et al., as trustees, against Lester J. Klauber et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, S. St. John.

FENTON AV, 1,229, Cornelia K. Manley against Emma Clahane et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Todd & St. John.

3D AV, w s, 150.6 ft n of 186th St, 25x100; Addie A. Sullivan against David Puritz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Germania Life Ins. Co. Burley—Eugene Frayer. Cons. Gas Co. City N. Y.—J. Campbell Thompson. Braun Mtt. Gilead Baptist Church—John H. Adams. Newman Green—John Dewitt Warner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Annie B. Marshall Chas. H. Biddingsr—James F. Curnen. Anna G. Bagger A. J. Gerlich—S. S. Silver.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Nettie Jacke Bertha Eckstein—Joseph I. Berry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

M. Dahl, respt., v. S. Levenberg, applt., impleaded with others, &c.—Motion to reset the order granted.

O. Fried, plt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., defts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re petition of R. L. Hines to settle his account as admr. of M. E. Jackson, decd.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re T. F. Tevlin, attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean as official referee.

J. Buono v. Warden of the Tombs Prison.—Writ dismissed and defendant remanded.

C. E. Anderson, applt., v. E. W. Bliss & Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

R. A. Bachia et al. v. C. M. Rogers, applt.—Order modified and affirmed.

L. Belden, applt., v. Northern Hotel Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

D. Carluccio, respt., v. A. Cardone, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Jennie Carr, as admx., &c., of E. J. Carr, decd, respt., v. F. Gottcheldt, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

S. M. Cooke, respt., v. M. L. Maxwell, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

J. Corrigan, respt., v. Green Fuel Economizer, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

E. A. Cox, as admx., &c., of A. L. Fredericka, decd., respt., v. E. L. Cody and J. Helms, applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Deeback, as Admx., &c., of C. C. Deeback, decd., respt., v. Robert Gair Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Filipowiez, an infant, &c., by M. Filipowiez, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Amer. Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. W. Greenwood, respt., v. L. A. Burke & Sons Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

L. Hirm, respt., v. Behrer, applt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs.

Re Contested Will of Martha E. Durban, decd.—Orders of the Surrogate's Court of Richmond County affirmed, without costs.

Re petition of E. Green, &c., applt., for an order canceling Liquor Tax 11,041 to A. Graham

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5; Herman Hochstein to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $21,000, Oct. 4; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE B, 143, n e corner of 9th St, 23.8x70; Abr. B. Roosin to Abr. M. Liebstein, 180 Henry St, mtg $30,000, Jan. 8.....$1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 70 ft n of Rivington St, 30x25; Otylie V. Schuchmann to Adam Schuchmann, Main St. Fort Lee, N. J., mtg $5,000, Sept. 11; attorne, F. M. Buermann, 140 Harrison Av, Brooklyn.....Gift

DELANCEY ST, 40, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 23.2x100; Delancey St, 42, n s, 75.2 ft e of Forsyth St, 25.1x100; Samuel Grosner et al. to Forty-Forty-two Delancey Street Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $41,250, Oct. 5; attorney, Max Miller, 135 Broadway.$100

FORSYTH ST, 45, w s, 150.7 ft n of Canal St, 25x90.8x24.10x100; Max Verschleiser to Simon Katz, 479 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, mtg $34,000, Dec. 10, 1914; attorney, Charles Goldstein, 135 Broadway.....$1

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 50x s 10.8x s e 55.1x n 83.11 to beginning; Samuel M. Cohen to 159 East 40th Street Corporation, 2 Rector St, Oct. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, 54, e s, 68.5 ft n of 112th St, 32.6x100; New England Mortgage Security Co. to Leona Holding Co., 217 Broadway, mtg $36,000, Oct. 2; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 174, e s, 198.3 ft e of Pike St, 25x100; Julian Geiger to Esther Koppelman, 144 Rivington St, mtg $33,000, Oct. 6; address, 144 Rivington St.....$1

MONROE ST, n s, 125 ft w of Rutgers St, 28.2x100x25.1x100; Fannie Frankel to 107 Monroe Street Corporation, 54 Loew Av, b. and s., Oct. 5; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

NEW or CROTON ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x87; New or Croton St, 239.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86.4x25x88.9; Anna Rush to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst, 35 Nassau St, Oct. 4, one-half part, mtg $7,000; address, M. L. & C. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, ½ part, mtg $7,000, Oct. 4; same address.....$1

RENWICK ST, 23 and 24, e s, 280.5 ft s of Spring St, 39.1x60 w s of alley, with all title to alley; 230 West 70th Street Co. to Directors' Realty Holding Co., 30 East 42d St, Oct. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 43.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, with all title to 8-ft passage in rear to 104th St; 230 West 70th Street Co. to Directors' Realty Holding Co., 30 East 42d St, Oct. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 789, s w corner of 99th St, 110.10x100x irregular; 780 West End Avenue, Inc., to the Coll-Clare Realty Co., 520 Riverside Drive, mtg $550,000, b. and s., Oct. 1; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

WEST END AV, 326, e s, 73 ft n of 75th St, 17x75; Maxine Elliot Goodwin to Hy R. Nygatt, 507 West 138th St, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

4TH AV, s w corner of 32d St, runs s w 83.8x s w 110x s e 83.10 to avenue x n e 115.10 to beginning; 4th Av, s w corner of 20th St, runs w 81x s 92x w 13x s 2x e 30x s 16x e 64 to avenue x n e to beginning; Lots in Bronx, being Lots 161, 162, 165, 168 to 183 and 187 and 188, map of 221 Lots of Claremont Heights; Frank A. Valentine and another, individually and as trustees under trust agreements of May 26, 1913, and March 31, 1916, to George C. Riggs, sub-trustee under both of said agreements, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Sept. 29; attorneys, Rushmore, B. & S., 61 Broadway.$1

12TH ST, n s, 305.2 ft w of 6th Av, 22.5x 103.3; Anna S. Wilner to Fradelle Haskell, 133 West 12th St, mtg $21,700, all liens, Sept. 13; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 256 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100; Dora Friede to Patrick B. McDonnell, 387 7th Av, mtg $23,000, also 2d mtg for $10,208, which is included in the amount of consideration, Aug. 25; attorney, David Steckler, 135 Broadway.....$35,208

71ST ST, s s, 42.6 ft e of Park Av, 42.6x 96.5; also interior lot at centre line of block between 70th and 71st Sts and 63 ft e of Park Av, runs n 4x e 41x s 4x w 41 to beginning; all of foregoing and 3-6 interest of following: Interior lot at centre line of block between 70th and 71st Sts and 104 ft e of Park Av, 4x21; Eugene Meyer, Jr., to Carll Tucker of Newcastle, N. Y., and Hiram W. Sibley, 284 East Av, Rochester, N. Y., mtg $165,000, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

112TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Meyer Verell to Enver Holding Co., 31 East 31st St, all liens, Oct. 5; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 39 West, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Charose Holding Co. to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, Sept. 26; attorney, Charles H. Freunisch, 35 Nassau St.....$100

129TH ST, 20 and 22 West, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Morris Michelson to David Michelson, 64 West 114th St, mtg $57,500, all liens, Oct. 6.....$1

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x85; Trojan Building Corp. to Marcus Gries, 1,483 Hoe Av, mtg $23,000, Sept. 29; attorneys, Townley, F. & C., 149 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x85; Marcus Gries to Carra Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, mtg $23,000, Oct. 5; attorneys, Townley, F. & C., 149 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR ST, n s, lots 962 and 963, map of Lacombe Park, 50x100; George Friedrich to River Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St., Oct. 5; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$100

GROVE ST, n w s, 117.8 ft n of Woodruff Av, 25x108.9; Harry Bijur (rec.) to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, Oct. 5; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,000

LOT 19, Block 2,821, tax map; Francis F. Shane et al. to Andrew J. Forman, 48 East 80th St, Aug. 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LOT 254, map of Garden property; also Lot 238, same map; also Vyse Av, w s, 325 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; also Marion Av, s e s, 22 ft n e of 184th St, 25x127; Richard M. Howley to Mary A. Howley, 904 West 43d St, Dec. 24, 1914; attorney, T. C. Young, 165 Broadway.....$1

LOT 504, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Kaufman to Joseph Preisman, 613 Baker Av, Oct. 3; attorney, M. Cooper, 20 Vesey St.....$100

MOHEGAN AV, w s, 351 ft n of 179th St., 44x57; Marmion Realty Co. to Weiler-Meeker Realty Co., 1,520 West Farms Road, mtg $19,000, Sept. 13; attorney, P. J. O'Connell, 1,520 West Farms Road.....$100

PELHAM AV, n s, 30.11 ft e of Belmont Av, 25.5x122.11; Jas. B. Nicholson to Hy. G. and Kate B. Lamb, 1,657 East Fordham Road, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PERRY AV, s s, 95.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x 100; Henry T. Downes to Elizabeth T. M. Downes, 3,192 Perry Av, mtg $5,000, Oct. 1; attorney, Elizabeth M. Downes, 3,192 Perry Av.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 663, n w s, 400 ft s w of Avenue St. John, 50x115; Samuel L. Marcus to Sollie Cohen, 169 Manhattan Av, and another, mtg $36,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,090, e s, 40x 100; Vincent M. Woytisek, Jr., to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St., mtg $35,000, Sept. 28; attorney, Fleischman & F., Liberty St.....$1

VYSE AV, w s, 1,221; Edw. Gottheimer to Benjamin Wollner, on West Hall St., Lewiston, Penn., mtg $6,300 Aug. 11; attorney, Hy. Engel, 694 East 166th St.....$1

WALTON AV, n w s, 288.1 ft s w of 164th St, 110.6x irregular to Gerard Av; Argonaut Realty Corp. to Annabeth Realty Corp., 149 Broadway, Sept. 29; attorneys, Townley, F. & C., 149 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100; Abraham Simonoff, referee, to Cecelia Weidhaus, 321 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $7,500, Oct. 3; attorney, J. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 50 x90; Louisa Kan to Max Kan, 454 East 182d St., Oct. 5; attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St.....$100

236TH ST, s s, lot 16, block 3,370, land map; Samuel Hollander to Joseph Greenberg, 123 East 236th St., June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

238TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x 100; Alice Cunneen to Gertrude Edwards, 38 Victor St, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $3,850, Oct. 6; attorneys, Gertrude Edwards, 38 Victor St, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

239TH ST, n s, 306.5 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; Bianca Carfolite to Joseph Tropani, 206 East 44th St, Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 80 cases of condensed milk.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 16th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Sept. 27th, 1916.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
E. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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WILL SACRIFICE—ARTISTIC HOME CONTAINING 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. SITUATED ON TERRACED PLOT HAVING 150 FT. FRONTAGE, FACING WATER; EXCLUSIVE, HIGHLY RESTRICTED COMMUNITY; CONVENIENT TO STATION, BATHING BEACH, COUNTRY CLUB, STORES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS; EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE TO PENNSYLVANIA STATION, RUNNING TIME 25 MINUTES; COMMUTATION $7.50; PROPERTY COST $13,500; WILL CONSIDER $10,500 ON REASONABLE TERMS. ADDRESS OWNER, BOX L 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS HOUSE WILL PLEASE YOU
Enclosed living porch with open fireplace, enclosed breakfast porch; large, light butler's pantry; 3 baths; separate maid's stairway. Ready in 2 weeks. Price $11,000. Another at $9,000, ready now.
OLIVER M. OAKE, Bronxville, N. Y.
City Telephone 4207 Murray Hill.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF N. J.—In re AMERICAN FINANCE & SECURITIES COMPANY, Bankrupt.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, October 18, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property of the bankrupt:

$92,500 first mortgage 6% 20-year gold bonds of the GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY, Coupons One to Twenty, inclusive, detached.

22,945 shares of stock of said Company.

$402,602.86 book account against said Company, with interest from December 31, 1914.

10 mortgage interest coupons $30.00 each, due January 1, 1915, of said Company.

17 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, Coupons One and Two detached.

57 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, El Tiro Copper Company, Coupons One to Ten, inclusive, detached.

271,447 shares of stock of El Tiro Copper Company.

$191,028.51 book account against El Tiro Copper Company, with interest from December 31, 1914, together with 190,000 unexecuted 6% first mortgage gold bonds of said Company.

$3,900 first mortgage 20-year gold bonds of the EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, due July 1, 1930, Coupons One to Nine, inclusive, detached.

$6,510 interest coupons of Empire Lumber Company, due July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915.

10,914 shares capital stock of the Empire Lumber Company.

HENRY J. WEST, Trustee,
Gloucester City, N. J.

JOHN D. McMULLIN, 301 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia; Mootestown, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,708.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KRUHL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Kruhl are hereby given notice that on October 5, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, October 6th, 1916.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer,
Office No. 37 Pine St.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Of the property, near Riverside Drive,
No. 642 W. 158th St.
3-Story and Basement Brick Dwelling.
Dimension of Ground 18 ft. 8 in. by 100.
Will sell Monday, Oct. 9th, 1916,
At the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 4-16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
SEA GATE
CORNER HOUSE
60x100
Sea Gate and Oceanic Aves.
$9,000.00.
OFFERMAN,
503 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with and without garage; all improvements; beautiful street; only 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 23 sold, only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes today, or send for full set of photo postals and terms. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled
Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department
State of New York
Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.
Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.
Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
For Information Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,
61 Broadway, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WILL ALTER
for business purposes;
59 EAST 34TH ST.
Apply Suite 1201, 135 Broadway, or your own broker.

Stores Near Times Square
$150—$275.
7th Ave., Near 41st St.
possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Co)
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS.
RENTALS $1,600 TO $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L" subway, and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. FUERST, Inc., 37 Nassau St.

Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 158th St.
The Sutherland
High-class elevator apartment, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths. Fresh air and sunlight. Large rooms. Look at these attractive suites.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W. 34th St.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 Rooms, $840. Double Corner, 2nd East, 8 Rooms, $780. NEW PARQUET FLOORS.
Unusually Fine Class of Tenants.
THE WESTMINSTER
335 West 145th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 E. 57th St.

CONVENT COURT
450 West 149th Street
Corner Convent Avenue
One six-room apartment, high-class service, elevator; $780 per year.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
One New Apartment Building, ready for occupancy Oct. 15th.
Two New Apartment Buildings, ready for occupancy Nov. 1st.
One New Apartment Building, ready for occupancy Nov. 15th.
Six New Apartment Buildings, completed and rented this Fall.
Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.
THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.
TWO WAYS TO REACH APARTMENTS { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (50th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
Or take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued.
TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

The Belnord
THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.
Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
5, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT, WITH TWO ENTRANCES, FOR DOCTOR
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway
At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired. Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms—large closets.
Supt. on premises
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

57 West 58th St.
The Coronet
4 Rooms and Bath
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
12 Rooms and 3 Baths
Unusually Large, Light Rooms
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.
569 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
4 Rooms and bath, **$1600 to $2000**
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
MAIDS' ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th Street
Very large, lofty room about 46x30, and two rooms on mezzanine, suitable as apartment for bachelor who desires large space for library or hanging of tapestries and pictures.
J. C. BALL, MANAGER.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Very high-class elevator Apartment House; rents most moderate.
530 WEST 113TH STREET
'Phone Office, Morningside—8240.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 West 214th Street
4-5 Room Apartments
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES

8 Rooms, Corner, $70
400 West 152d St.,
(St. Nicholas Ave.)
W. B. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 Broadway, (147th.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

3 ROOMS **NEW BUILDING**
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments.
Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75.
203-205 West 98th Street
Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St.
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75

Imperial Arms
5 ROOMS & BATH
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 152d STREET
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

39-43 East 27th St.
(Near Madison Ave.)
High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
Rents $660-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, Agts.
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

2 ROOMS AND BATH AND KITCHENETTE, **$60 to $80.**
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms.
$600, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
One doctor's apartment. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments, 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

11 MONROE PLACE, Brooklyn
Heights; five minutes Borough Hall subway; three minutes to Brooklyn Bridge. Two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service, vacuum cleaning, telephone; price $30-$32.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

QUEENS.

Sanford Arms
Sanford & Central Aves.
Flushing, L. I.
8 miles from city.
2 blocks from Murray Hill Station.
6 rooms and 3 baths;
living room 18 x 20.
Open fireplace, brick mantel.
Now ready for occupancy.
Rent $900, $1,000 and $1,100.
Pamphlet upon application.
See representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.
Telephone Schuyler 9700.

Real Estate

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer,
156 Broadway Telephone 1547 Cortlandt

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant country home of 6 rooms and bath in a picturesque location; beautiful shaded lawn; most modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; up-to-date kitchen, bath, and laundry; 2 porches; this home must be seen to be appreciated, only 30 minutes from city; title guaranteed; $350 cash and balance easy. Country Home, 140 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New House, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

House, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements, at New Dorp; terms reasonable. Alexander Steele, Jr., 21 Maiden Lane.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE, on top of the hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors. Price $3,500. Easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Bargain For Quick Sale.—New 7-room stucco house, near station and trolley; all improvements; moderate cash payment; Mount Vernon, N. Y. Home Bargain. Y 288 Times Annex.

SCARSDALE.—7-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat, open fireplace, garage, high location; sell $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Larchmont Manor.—12-room house, corner plot 100x100; 5 minutes from bathing beach; price $9,500, worth $15,000; also several plots to sacrifice. F 199 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 5-room bungalow, block from private beach; ideal for all water sports; large living and dining room, artistic open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceilings; bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $300 cash and $30 monthly, includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

Cozy three-room house, complete, for $1,200, with a big, shady plot, enough cleared ground for garden and vegetables, &c., near railroad and water; commuting distance to New York; all large rooms; reliable party can buy for $75 cash and $10 monthly. Photo from B. Owner, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ELDERLY WOMAN must sell country home, surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees, and nice, large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 45 minutes out; fare 14c.; full price $975, $300 first payment, then only $7 monthly. Call, write Owner, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell small farm for $12 monthly to a good, responsible family, with only $100 down; nice large ground for vegetables and chickens; good roomy house, porch, cellar, &c.; near station and trolley. Call for a ticket to see same. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house, on 50-foot front; bath, hot water heat; 36 minutes from New York; $8,000. R. T. Childs, Jericho Turnpike and Mineola Boulevard, Mineola, or 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Attractively furnished 12-room modern house by sea; half hour Pennsylvania Station; monthly, yearly; low rental. Phone 6349 Schuyler.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—Semi-bungalow, fine location, large porch, all improvements, fruit, shade, artesian water, five minutes station; sacrifice. Address, Box 269, Pearl River, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The town that makes New Jersey famous.
GLEN ROCK.
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

Must be sacrificed at once, eight-family brick flat, janitor's apartment, facing park; brings good return; terms to suit; act at once. F 210 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATE THIS NOW!—$200 down and $25 monthly buys my beautiful, new six-room suburban home; will surrender same next month; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; all improvements; worth $4,400, but if sold this week only $3,600; craftsman design; large porch, parquet floors, beamed ceiling in living room, paneled dining room, brick fireplace, hardwood trim, gas, electricity, sewer; near station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone 1598 John.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 500 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUREBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in Litchfield Hills, site for private estate, 125 acres, 200 acres in one piece, smooth and free from stone, crest of high elevation, view unsurpassed; village ¼ mile distant. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

To Let For Business

Offices and lofts, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished; we save you both time and money in locating just what you want; no charge for the service. The Sub-Leasing Co., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5788. Note.—We have no branch office anywhere.

LARGE OFFICE, 42D ST.
North and south light; most convenient location in the city; suitable for architect, law, insurance, or similar lines; can be subdivided into three offices; three years' lease, $1,000; electric elevator. Alex. Taylor & Co., 26 East 42d St.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Loft, 2,000 square feet; attractive office partitions; light three sides; small business only considered; elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED OFFICES, $16 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

ONE STORE LEFT, 15x35, on MADISON AV., near 86th St., in the rapidly developing centre of the ultra-fashionable east side section; transfer point; rent $1,000. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

Large front parlor, suitable for studio or business. Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms, 17 West 37th.

Fine, light loft, 80x100, 8th Av., near Pennsylvania; low rent. Apply Room 203, 51 East 42d. Telephone Murray Hill 9051.

Private office, desk space to let, mail privileges. 200 5th Av. Room 1,178.

56th, 34 West.—2 rooms, second floor, light business.

New Jersey.

Kearny, N. J.—Store to rent, large store, main street, best location. Joseph Edelstein, 341 Kearny Av., Kearny, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23641.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD LEVINE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Pressure is generally low west of the Rocky Mountains, with rains over the central and south portions of that section, but there are no disturbances of consequence to the eastward and the weather was fair, except along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, where there were rains.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley and rise in the Plains States. In the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic and Gulf States high temperatures continue.

Generally fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, except in Florida, with somewhat lower temperature Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the upper lake region, followed by falling temperature Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west and northwest, becoming variable Sunday; fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, cloudy.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, slightly cooler south. Sunday, fair, warmer interior.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday, slightly cooler north and west. Sunday, fair.

New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	58	59	4 P. M.	69	70
5 A. M.	56	60	6 P. M.	58	75
9 A. M.	54	64	9 P. M.	55	70
12 M.	56	71	11 P. M.	58	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 5 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss
12:30—275 Elizabeth St.; Andrew Melo.Slight
12:45—100 St. & Columbus Av.; surface car ..... Slight
10:10—N. Y. anchorage Williamsburg Bridge, (controller box;) N. Y. Railways Co. ..... None
11:00—1,032 9 Av.; Julia Barrett.....Slight
11:22—807 St. and Ann's Av.; T. Florio.....None
11:45—96 West End Av.; auto in garage; not given.....Slight

P. M.
1:30—222 E. 14 St.; Ruford. Franklin .....Slight
2:25—1,338 Franklin Av.; Frederick Barnidger .....Slight
2:40—416-418 E. 13 St.; Isidore Wanderman .....Slight
3:45—187 E. 69 St.; Lenci Auto Co....Slight
5:30—Northern Av. & 183 St.; Charles Paterno .....Slight
6:00—2 Av. & 59 St.; Second Avenue Railway .....Slight
6:20—2,249 1 Av.; Thomas Paolecelli.Slight
6:25—129 E. 112 St.; Morris Antopolski .....Slight
6:35—1,770 Madison Av.; Moses Fisher.$500
6:30—1,484 Amsterdam Av.; Leo Moscowitz .....Slight
6:30—327 E. 3 St.; Celia Menheimer.Slight
7:05—519 W. 30 St.; Frank Knapp....$2,000
7:20—10 E. 108 St.; Samuel Christ-G. .....Slight
7:45—48 W. 115 St.; Irving Bauber..Slight
7:45—162 Henry St.; Lavine.....Slight
8:00—Columbus Av. & 86 St.; Elev. R. structure .....None
9:20—60 Cannon St.; not given.....Slight
10:15—299 Park Row; Cowperthwait & Co..$5
11:10—2,810 Park Av.; I. W. & C. Horn Co. $1,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Brooklyn Training School.—Lucetta E. Wagner, Anna Ward.

Jamaica Training School.—Evelyn S. Murphy.

New York Training School.—Bertha Dicker.

Licenses as teachers-in-training to teach Latin in high schools have been granted to the following applicants under date of Sept. 29: Frank Bronner, Pauline Hanover, Maurice L. Illig, Lucian Lamm, Ida S. Schaffer.

There have been placed, as of July 28, 1916, upon the eligible list of teachers holding licenses for promotion, the names of the following:

English.—Elizabeth Hallinan 104, Manhattan, 76.85.

History and Civics.—Sarah E. Prestley, 90, Queens 83.75.

Mathematics.—Lawrence Kelly, Jr., 37, Bronx, 74.25.

A license as substitute teacher of linotype machine operating in a vocational school has been granted to Fred G. Knoblenberg.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in elementary schools the vocational subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

Agriculture.—William J. McCarthy, Archibald Nicholls.

Woodworking.—Elmer Peterson.

Homemaking.—Ivy Chapel, Mrs. Susan B. Hanscom.

Licenses for the season of 1916-17 as substitute teacher to teach in evening high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

Surveying.—Louis Goodmann.

Electrical Engineering.—William H. Kreger.

Baking.—John J. Schmitt.

Licenses for the season of 1916-17 as substitute supervisor of continuation classes have been granted to the following: Jessie B. Adams, Sarah Elkus, George E. Myers, Anna H. Wilcox.

Licenses for the season of 1916-17 as substitute teacher of continuation classes have been granted to the following: Harriet T. Babcock, Mrs. Isabella Brandon, Mrs. Grace Campbell, Mrs. Louie E. Crary, Mrs. Agnes M. Daly, Emma D. Huebner, Mrs. Viola L. Jones, Mrs. Olive F. Shepherd, Mrs. Genevieve M. Thomsen.

Norma Johann a graduate of Hunter College in 1914, who has been assistant in general chemistry for two years at Hunter, is now assistant to Professor Reasa of the Department of Analytical Chemistry in Columbia University. Her present work is to analyse steel, bronze, aluminium and other alloys purchased by the Italian Government in this country.

Irene Turk, a graduate of Hunter College in 1915, has been appointed instructor in chemistry in the University of Oklahoma.

Rosalie Weiss, Hunter '16, has been appointed instructor in chemistry in Saugerties High School.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations have been held:

Stenographer and typewriter, female, 423 passed, four failed.

Asphalt workers, twelve passed. Cable testers, eleven passed.

Assistant dump inspector, Street Cleaning Department, 282 passed, thirty failed.

The following have been marked qualified: John McQueeny, patrolman; Mary A. Gorman, nurse; Edward A. Hamburger, stenographer and typewriter.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 8 at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior drainage engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $900 to $1,440 a year. Appointees will be eligible for promotion through the grades of drainage engineer and senior drainage engineer to $3,000 a year. The duties will be to assist in making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. This work does not include the drainage of irrigated lands. Ordinary traveling and subsistance expenses will be allowed when junior engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will be examined in mathematics and mechanics, pure and applied, surveying, engineering, and drainage, education and experience.

Graduation from a full four years' course in civil engineering from a school or college of recognized standing, or at least four years' actual civil engineering experience, both technical and practical, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GRAY, JOHN CLINTON, (June 28, 1915;) net estate, $676,659. Mrs. Grace Townesend Gray, widow of decedent, received personalty valued at $622 and a life estate in 1,000 shares U. S. Steel preferred, appraised at $109,500; Pauline Gray Witherspoon, daughter, received $62,075; John Clinton Gray, Jr., son, $126,228; Henry G. Gray, son, $126,766; Albert Gray, son, $85,633; Edith Gray Hitt, daughter, $126,323, and there were nine bequests of smaller amounts to persons not related to the decedent. The assets were: Bank, $53,932; personalty, family portraits, and jewelry, $5,455; loans, mortgages, and claims, $80,741; stocks and bonds, $371,061, and an interest in the estate of S. H. Haines, deceased, $500. The largest holdings were: Bonds, Lackawanna Steel Co., $28,800; 400 shares American Tobacco Co. preferred, $42,800; 1,400 shares Atchison, $141,400; 1,000 shares Kansas City and Southern Ry., $24,750; 200 shares Liggett & Myers preferred, $23,400; 700 shares People's Gas, Light, and Coke Co., $80,150; 200 shares Pullman Co., $39,250; 1,500 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $164,250, and 400 shares Wells-Fargo Co., $37,600.

SMITH, GEORGE MOORE, (June 21, 1915;) net estate, $208,726. Mrs. Anna M. Smith, widow of decedent, received $208,509 and Elliott Smith, son, received a gold watch valued at $125. Assets were: Equity, $8,843 in 1,132 Madison Av., appraised at $7,508; bank, $10,101; personalty, $2,098; notes, claims, and mortgages, $83,971; 888 shares stock Candee, Smith & Holland Co., foot of East 20th St., appraised at $102,652, and other securities, $4,500.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Resignations of N. G. officers accepted: First Lt. H. F. Luers, 2d Inf., Minn.; 1st Lt. J. M. Fray, Battery C, 1 F. A., Ala.; 1st Lt. H. B. Stokes, 4th Inf., Ala.; 2d Lt. A. A. Klein, 1st Inf., Miss.; Capt. J. F. Poucher, 4th Inf., Neb.; 1st Lt. P. Cannon, 1st Cav., Utah, and 2d Lt. S. Fisher, 12th Inf., N. Y.

Capt. W. A. Austin, 3d Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Oct. 10, will proceed to Ft. Keogh, Mont., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster at the Remount Depot.

First Lt. V. E. Putnam, M. R. C., from Ft. Miley, Cal., to his home, and report by telegraph to Adj. Gen. of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. W. G. Heaton, Cav., (relieved from detail in Q. M. C.,) is assigned to 1st Cav.

Capt. G. W. Winterburn, Q. M. C., from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Ft. Keogh, remount depot, and will assume charge of that depot, relieving Capt. S. V. Lear, Q. M. C.

Capt. E. K. Massie, 22d Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

Capt. E. Z. Steever, 3d Inf., is detailed for duty in the High Schools of Washington, D. C., effective Nov. 1.

A board to consist of Maj. J. D. Fife, M. C., and 1st Lts. A. Carpenter and W. A. Squires, dental surgeons, is appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston for examination of such dental surgeons as may be ordered before it for examination for promotion.

A board to consist of Maj. L. C. Duncan, M. C., and 1st Lts. R. H. Rhoades and R. E. Ingalls, dental surgeons, is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination of dental surgeons for promotion.

Following 1st Lts., dental surgeons, will report by letter to Maj. J. D. Fife, M. C., President of the examining board, at Ft. Sam Houston, appointed today, for examination for promotion: R. T. Oliver, S. D. Book, C. E. Lauderdale, F. F. Wing, G. L. Mason, F. H. Wolven, J. H. Hess, H. G. Voorhees, L. C. H. Chambers, P. H. Tignor, V. A. McAlister, Jr., G. S. Casaday, J. R. Bernheim, R. H. Rhoades, G. E. Stallman, G. H. Gunckel, F. P. Stone, R. E. Inglis, H. O. Scott, and H. Ames.

1st Lt. A. Carpenter, Dental Surgeon, will report by letter to Maj. L. C. Duncan, M. C., President of an examining board at Fort Bliss, appointed today for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. F. A. Buell, C. A. C., upon relief from present duty, will report to Commanding Officer Coast Defenses of the Columbia for duty. Capt. W. G. Heaton, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps.

Orders of Sept. 6, relating to Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., Acting Inspector General, amended to relieve him from duty as Assistant to Inspector Western Department and to direct him to proceed on transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, for Philippines, for duty.

Maj. P. W. Huntington, M. C., in addition to his duty as Professor of roentgenology, is detailed as Professor of operative surgery at Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., vice Maj. W. H. Moncrief, M. C., relieved.

Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance Dept., will visit Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on official business, then to his station.

Leaves: Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. V. E. Putnam, M. R. C., 1 month; Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., 4 days; Capt. S. C. Megill, 13th Cav., 1 month; Capt. F. E. Smith, (Inf.,) Q. M. C., 2 months; Maj. W. De Witt, M. C., 15 days, and Capt. L. H. McKinley, F. A., 3 months.

Navy.

Following are detached from the Kansas to the Connecticut: Lt. Commander F. L. Oliver, Lt. Gelson Alv.; Master Gunner W. A. Hodgman, P. B. Howard, R. D. Moore, T. M. Upton, and W. A. Shaw. Ensigns—D. H. Dunbar, J. H. Strong, J. H. Hoffman, A. L. Jones, T. J. Doyle, H. Bolfish, J. F. Bates, L. V. Armstrong, V. H. Godfrey, H. G. Eldredge, J. H. Carson, R. R. Claghorne, J. W. Simms, W. W. Webb, C. Young, W. S. Carrington, and J. A. Lee.

Lt. F. H. Hammond, the Texas, to the Washington.

Junior Grade Lts. C. M. Hall, the Vermont, Oct. 7, to the San Francisco Oct. 21; O. W. Bagby, the New Hampshire, Oct. 7, to the San Francisco Oct. 21; R. F. Smith, the Delaware, to 2 months' leave, and F. Cogswell, the Balch, to Naval Academy.

Ensign L. J. K. Blades, the Texas, to fitting out the Olympia, and on board when commissioned.

C. W. Flynn and R. M. Farrar, the Minnesota, Oct. 7, to the Birmingham, Oct. 21, and F. P. Culbert, the New Hampshire, to the San Francisco, Oct. 21.

Asst. Surgeon J. Harper, the Minnesota, to fitting out the Arizona, and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Payn, A. H. Mayo, Tutuila Station, to wait orders at San Francisco.

Assistant Paymaster C. C. English, the Cleveland, to Tutuila Station, Samoa.

Boatswain W. J. Drummond, the Marblehead, to the West Virginia.

Chief Pay Clerk F. Hunt, the Melville, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Act. Paym. Clerk C. E. Swithenback, the Cleveland, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen and Trippe, at York River; Cassin, Drayton, Nicholson, Paulding, Porter, Rowan, Sampson, and the Wainwright, at Newport; Dolphin, at New York; Illinois, at Charleston; Lamson, at Hampton Roads; Neptune, at Cape Haitien; Proteus, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Balch, Norfolk for Newport; Brutus, Mare Island for Tiburon; Caesar, New York for Charleston; Culgoa, Port au Prince for Les Cayes; Dixie and Reid, Norfolk, for Hampton Roads; Lebanon, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Roads; McCall, Newport for Gardiners Bay, and the Nanshan, Masatlan for Topolobampo.

The flag of the Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred to the Minnesota.

The Hancock has been ordered to Norfolk to discharge the material salvaged from the Memphis. After remaining at Norfolk for ten days the Hancock will return to Santo Domingan waters.

The Davis was placed in commission at Boston Yard Oct. 5.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 7: Patrol. W. G. Feger, 274 to 283, bicycle to clerical and house duty; G. Stoffers, 114, motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: C. J. Dillon, 9 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, noon, Oct. 7. Patrol. H. Kent, 14, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of bookkeeper, 20 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 7; C. A. Praetorius, 278, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 8.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surgeon F. J. Schonenberger 8 S. D., 4 days, noon, Oct. 7, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. Cohen, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 8; M. Downing, 28, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 8; J. McGowan, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 12; P. Dalton, 275, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 7.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. Meade, 21; J. Drew, 35, and J. Smith, 18.

Fire Department.

The first game of the baseball series between the Police and Fire Departments will be held at the Polo Grounds Sunday, Oct. 8. Game starts at 2:45 P. M. The second game will be held on Columbus Day, Thursday, Oct. 12, at same time and place.

The following named engineer of steamer and firemen first grade will be directed to report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer at dock foot of Grand St., Manhattan, for a period of 12 working days, beginning Monday, Oct. 9, at time stated:

At 9 A. M.: Eng. of Steamer G. McC. Myers, Eng. 93; Firm. 1st gr. G. J. Foster, Eng. 3; F. Foner, Eng. 4; J. Lasky, Eng. 17; W. F. Coffield, Eng. 7; J. J. Gillon, Eng. 23; F. F. M. Kuveke, Eng. 53; L. F. Gebhach, Eng. 77; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; M. J. Casey, Eng. 226; R. H. Meinhold, H. & L. 143.

At 1 P. M.: Firem. 1st grs. T. V. Croake, Eng. 52; A. A. Fullam, Eng. 64; P. Pitzpatrick, Eng. 73; J. J. Clark, Eng. 137; T. H. Carson, Eng. 77; O. Scharff, Eng. 201; P. E. Howe, Eng. 93; W. W. Hauschild, Eng. 204; Schumacher, H. & L. 146; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 102; C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147.

Special leaves: Firm. 1st gr. C. J. Perelli, H. & L. 4, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; Eng. of Steamer P. J. Hill, Eng. 14, 18 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 8.

Business Notices

Multigraphed letters; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8; bond letterheads, $2 per thousand; concentrate your buying; high-class printing and multigraphing; process engraving; quick service; moderate prices. Landsberg's Printing Shop, 11 West 27th. Mad. Square 4782.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Ladies' hat presses, 2 levers, 2 stampers, cheap. Particulars, D. Rosenberg, 531 N. Curley, Baltimore, Md.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York—BANCO DE LA HABANA, Plaintiff, vs. THE UPLAND CITRUS FRUIT COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer to the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 9, 1916.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated September 29, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on September 29, 1916.

Dated New York, September 29, 1916.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 55 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$5,000 wanted with services of an active man who has ability and is an enthusiastic and ambitious seller of advertising space; rather have the man with less money to enter into a business which will bring enormous profits from the start; save my time and your own, and if you are interested and have the money write L 380 Times.

Established aeroplane manufacturers incorporated for $50,000, operated by practical men, require additional capital; exceptional opportunity for one, two, participate in paying business. L 283 Times Downtown.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED; MAKE YOUR OLD BUSINESS PAY; START YOUR NEW BUSINESS RIGHT; FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARRANGED; EXPERT ADVICE. K 157 TIMES.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY.

Building engine lathes and other tools; exceptional opportunity; suitable for light or heavy manufacturing; R. R. siding; near N. Y.; will rent buildings. Y 337 Times Annex.

Experienced Lyonais silk manufacturer would take active and financial interest in a going silk mill with intention of developing business. H 93 Times.

Country machine shop, with good business, well equipped; little money required. F. J. Spring, 259 Arch St., New Britain, Conn.

An active business man, at present retired, is open for a proposition where energy, good judgment, common sense, and integrity are essentials; particularly strong in organization and finance; only principals, to whom unquestioned references will be furnished, will be considered. J 4 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERY.

Plant of Arbuckle Co. (est. 80 years) located at Burlington, Vt., will be sold at auction Oct. 10th. For particulars apply Thos. Reeves, Burlington, Vt.

Mechanical engineer with fifteen years' mechanical and business experience has several patented machines on the market; able to invest $10,000 and wishes to become active in a high-grade established manufacturing concern; give particulars. F 161 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 160 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7294.

$10,000 advance or credit needed to establish new selling agency plan promising $20,000 net annually; secured by mortgage and three-fourths profits, then half profits permanently; highest references. P 278 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; exceptional board. Telephone Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block south; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Unusually attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references exchanged; telephone.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studio and rooms; private bath; meals; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH ST.

Table board; room with bath; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.

Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 15-13 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH, EAST, (near Park.)—Suite of rooms, bath, private American home, with unusually fine home table. Plaza 6631.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms for the Winter; excellent table; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Desirable rooms; singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished. Phone 6613 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms; electricity; private; excellent board; reasonable; references. Gram. 1978.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive, large and small rooms; board optional; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms, with board; private bath; appointments; first-class; references.

213 MADISON AV.

Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

13TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished sunny room; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Single, double rooms; elegantly furnished; excellent board; table guests; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 343 WEST.—Furnished room in elevator apartment; breakfast optional; references. Columbus 886.

71ST, 120 WEST.

Large room, private bath, extra fine table; refined Jewish surroundings. Ida Marks.

72D, 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surface; references.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD, ONE, TWO, THREE MEN; REFERENCES.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; steam heat, electricity; parlor dining room; thoroughly renovated; table board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; home cooking; elevated; subway; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, sunny front rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.

Select accommodations; large, south, front room; bath; single room; home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; private; restaurant room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.

Room with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate rates.

82D ST., 11 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, board; table board; parlor dining; electricity; reference.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; small room, adjoining bath; electricity; excellent table.

87TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent home table; electricity; references.

87D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; also medium room. Schuyler 4503.

West Side.

87TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium sized; home cooking; baths.

96TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; desirable locality; excellent cooking; elevated and subway stations.

85TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

90TH, 313 WEST.—Charming house; select neighborhood; large room; beautiful view; dressing room, lavatory; excellent table and service; references.

91ST, 158 WEST.—Bright, sunny parlor floor; private house; all conveniences; table guests.

91ST, 22 WEST.—Large rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table; references. Riverside 9525.

94TH, (602 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; suitable 2 or 3; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large handsome room, private bath, private house; excellent cuisine.

105TH, 76 WEST.

Good rooms, single or en suite. Also a table hard to beat; Dancing, too, for youthful feet. Withal a social life complete. References; reasonable. Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private residence; meals optional; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 323 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double rooms; southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av., Columbia.)—Pleasant rooms, good meals, every comfort; Christian home; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

118TH ST., 147 WEST.—Room suitable for two; refined boarding house. Bachr.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; Audubon; bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $5 to $12 one; $18 up for two. 2747 Audubon.

227TH ST.-ARLINGTON AV., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central; 8c commutation; subway convenient; private Christian home. Lesley.

ATTRACTIVE, connecting rooms; also smaller one; delightful private house; exclusive neighborhood; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1887.

EDGECOMBE AV., 216.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private; all conveniences; private house; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panoramas; 20 minutes Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 916.—Fine house, just opened; modern in every way; cheerful, clean, comfortable rooms; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

Board Wanted

Refined young married couple, (Jewish,) desire room with bath, board; home comforts and refinement essential. Reply Newman, care Webster Hotel, Room 92.

Japanese couple require board; two modern rooms with bath; location between 90th to 125th St. West. Write Room 610, 30 Church St.

Business girl desires room, board; modern apartment; west side; lowest rate. Permanent. Box 2, 1,515 3d Av.

Country Board

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 45 South Walnut St., East Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

FURNISHED ROOMS

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome parlor, bedroom, bath; square room, running water; references.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; electric light; telephone; references.

68TH, 282 EAST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Business man wishing superior accommodations can have handsome room adjoining bath; every comfort; private house.

MADISON AV., 165, (33d St.)—Single rooms, newly furnished, renovated; electric lights.

Small, attractive two-room bachelor apartment; exceptional advantages; East 52d St. D 16 Times.

West Side.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate rent; quiet house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite; southern exposure; steam, electricity; references.

23D, 341 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean rooms; running water; $2.50, $3.50. Howard.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Room, floor, high-class business; studio, bachelor apartment; electricity; references.

55D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor's office; double, single rooms; private baths.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Medium-size front room; elevator, electricity, telephone; gentleman; references. Tappan.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Rooms and bath; every convenience; music allowed; grand piano; Victrola.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen, refined; handsome music studio part time.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with, without bath; piano; maid service; exclusive.

69TH, 118 WEST.

WEST HALL.

Large room, salon dressing room, and private bath; southern exposure; steam heat.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 2,030 Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, lavatory; business gentleman. Mornings, Johnson, 5E.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; lavatory, electricity, phone; subway express.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; suitable gentlemen; private house; refined surroundings.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Bachelor; private home; beautiful, single, double rooms; high class.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

72D SUBWAY.—Large front room, attractively furnished; opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apartment 1-C.

74TH, 105 WEST.—In private house; small room, near bath, on floor devoted to young gentlemen; references.

75TH ST., 150 WEST.

Attractively furnished rooms; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable one, two gentlemen; running water; bath; $8.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Two large rooms, comfortably furnished; all conveniences; references. Schuyler 5075.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

West Side.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; also small room; references. Owner.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, or for music; also smaller room; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; southern exposure; also medium rooms.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with bath; also medium room; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly decorated; steam; electricity; private bath; hot water; davenport optional.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Parlor suite; piano; also large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; subway, "L"; moderate.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Excellently appointed connecting parlor and bedroom in private apartment; electricity, telephone; subway and "L"; gentlemen only. Peterson.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room, with dressing room; also large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

80TH ST., 104 and 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Large rear room; all conveniences; breakfast if desired.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor floor, 2 large rooms and bath; electricity.

83D, 325 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, next bath; smaller room with lavatory; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Robbins.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Elegant, newly furnished large, small rooms; private house; references.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Two front, well-furnished connecting rooms, bath, phone; private family; references. Batke.

85TH ST., 201 WEST.—Two newly-furnished rooms, elevator apt.; private family; business men preferred. Apt. 2 North.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Attractive large, light room, $12; smaller, $5; electricity, phone; breakfast optional. Werner.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Small, medium outside room, near Drive; running water; breakfast; references. Schuyler 6581.

87TH, 319 WEST.—A fine large, also small room; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; single, en suite; private house; telephone; electricity; references.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, front; private bath; two gentlemen; no other roomers; references; seen forenoons, evenings. Orr.

91ST, 84 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room; refined house; gentlemen; reference.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; private family; references.

98TH, 255 WEST.

Large sunny room; gentleman; references. SW

98TH, 4 WEST.—Physician's office; also excellent furnished rooms; gentlemen.

98TH, 42 WEST.—Large, cheerful, first-class rooms; electricity, telephone; $7-$10.

97TH, 34 WEST, (near park.)—Attractive, homelike room; southern exposure; private bath; continuous hot water; elevated, subway, telephone; breakfast.

97TH, 300 WEST.—Cheerful front room; business couple; two gentlemen. 22.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen.

97TH, 43 WEST.—Beautiful suites; all conveniences; also single rooms; private baths; reasonable.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Well appointed room, opposite bath, two windows facing Broadway. Bullon.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; home like, modern apartment; gentlemen; references. Bunce.

102D, 240 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; $8; elevator; private family; permanent.

104TH, 221 WEST.—Sunny front room; Spanish gentleman accommodated; convenient subway. Vivian.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; reasonable; gentleman preferred. Taylor.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, single, en suite, overlooking Hudson; 7th floor; $6, $8.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Large, conveniences; one, two gentlemen; business couple. Apt. 15.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, warm, large room, smaller room; reasonable. Sixth floor West.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; also housekeeping suite; all conveniences; reasonable. Ford.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Large outside south room; lavatory, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; private family. Apt. 32.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room in elevator apartment. Lockwood.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2B.

116TH, 419 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; very reasonable; kitchen privilege. Hale.

116TH, 404

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY Thursday, 8 P. M., conducted by the Pastor. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Bosom Friend of Jesus." 8—"Mr. Rockefeller's Idea of St. Paul."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 83d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"What Is God That Man Is Mindful of Him?" 8 P. M.—"What Is Man That God Is Mindful of Him?" Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 10 A. M.—Hon. Wm. M. Calder. 11 A. M.—The War and Religious Thoughts. 8 P. M.—The Beatitude of the Eyes.

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 70th Street.

DR. HALDEMAN has returned from his vacation work and will preach tomorrow morning and evening.

"IS IT PROPER AT THIS LATE DATE TO ASK: 'WHAT IS THE GOSPEL?' DO THOSE WHO TALK ABOUT A 'SIMPLE GOSPEL' DISHONOR THE GOSPEL AND PROVE THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE GOSPEL IS?" (In this hour of easy evangelism Dr. Haldeman invites those who wish to know what the Gospel is to come to him).

8 P. M.—"PERILOUS TIMES! WHO IS THE MAN FOR THE HOUR. THE ONLY MAN FIT TO ADMINISTER GOVERNMENT IN THESE PERILOUS TIMES? HAS GOD ALREADY DESIGNATED HIM? DO THE PEOPLE WANT HIM?" (In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will, among other things, touch upon the question of strikes and woman suffrage and present the only man who can solve these problems.)

On FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will resume the services which attracted such great attendance last year. He will continue his popular address on, "EXODUS, THE BOOK OF KINGS. WHO EVER CAN UNDERSTAND EXODUS CAN UNDERSTAND THE WHOLE BIBLE." Bible Students are cordially invited.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Sunday School Teachers' Great Example. 8 P. M., Persia—War Times.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Rev. Elgin M. L. Gould preaches at 11.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject, 8 P. M., "The Christian in Politics."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHURCH — Preaching at 11 and 8. CHRISTIAN CHURCH — Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Peace."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS ON "GALSWORTHY'S 'JUSTICE.'" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "The New Judaism." Afternoon—Dr. ENELOW, "The Return." Daily noon service, 12:30. All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Atonement Addresses—Oct. 7: 11 A. M.—"The Scapegoat." 4 P. M.—"Jonah and Israel."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. WORTH H. TIPPY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bible Classes, Men and Women, 10 A. M.; Young People's Meeting, 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St. Rev. C. C. Marshall, at 11; Dr. Allan MacRossie at 8 P. M., "Mexico." Illus.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister. At 11—"Bequest of James Whitcomb Riley to Religion." 8—"Intolerance."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Paul at Damascus." 8 P. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, LL. D.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily. NOTICE: HOME OF TRUTH STUDENTS. The Home will not close as announced, but will be continued with Mrs. Marcy, Miss Marcello, and Miss Kier conducting the work. The healing ministry and regular meetings will continue as usual at the same address, 147 West 73d Street.

Religion and Business must go Hand in Hand. SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., THEODORE G. NORTHRUP (of Chicago) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting, 10:45. SUBJECT: "WHAT'S THE USE?" Don't fail to hear Mr. Northrup Sunday Morning.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS. A Free Lecture in Palm Room, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, at 77th St., Sunday at 4 P. M. Subject: "The Way Out of the Desert of Waiting Into the Oasis of Realization." All Are Welcome.

Come and learn how the Bible teaches that we possess a latent spiritual power as yet only dimly recognized and whose development will bring into our lives Mastery, Peace, Success.

This School is the only one ever founded in America—with the approval of the late Judge Thomas Troward of England and India. The acknowledged Master Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science.

Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. Instruction by the only surviving personal pupil of Judge Troward.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 38th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "Power from Within." Speaker, Mr. Walter Newell Weston. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Speaker, Sunday, at 11, MRS. SOPHIA VAN MARTER. Subject: "Are We Limited to Three Score Years and Ten." 8 P. M., MRS. SACKVILLE STONER.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 66th Street, West of Broadway.—Mr. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, the eloquent N. Y. State Supt. of Anti-Saloon League, 8 P. M. Prof. KRUMPELN, the remarkable blind Scotch organist, will give preliminary recital. Dr. LORENZ, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. JOHN H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—The Lord's Supper. 8—Dr. Work.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Pres. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning Topic: "Labor and the Laboring Classes."

NORTH MINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur Ritchie Kinsolving, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN B. MACKAY, D. D., LL. D., Minister; Rev. CHAS. N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—"That Tired Feeling." 8 P. M.—"A Man of Wisdom."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Ministers: { Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY. 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, 432 W. 44th St. MADISON C. PETERS, "How to Make the Church Go," 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8 P. M., subject, "God's Fools."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 80th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman.

Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.)

Thursday, Oct. 12—Special Service for United Offering of Woman's Auxiliary, with Sermon by Rev. Dr. H. C. Robbins.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) .. 11 A. M. Choral Evensong (W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seamon Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD, Rector. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D., 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon, Dr. Grant: "Should the Office Seek the Man? A Question for Religion." 8 P. M.—Music, Mendelssohn's, "Elijah." Sermon, Dr. Grant: "Thomas Edison and Henry Ford."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 50th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rev. William C. Rodgers, D. D., President St. Stephen's College. Prelude—"Meditation" ..... Deffes Violin, 'cello, harp, organ. Anthem—"In Heavenly Love Abiding" ... Parker Postlude—"Largo" ..... Held 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelude—"Andantino" ..... Saint-Saens Violin, harp, organ. Violin Solo—"Adoration" ..... Borowski Tenor Solo—"Great Peace Have They" .. Rogers Trio—"Andante" ..... Frommer Violin, 'cello, harp. Anthem—"How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place" ..... Brahms Postlude—"Meditation" ..... Drumm Address by Rector. 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Rev. Dr. Mottet. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. 10:30: Matins. 11: Concone's Choral Mass and Sermon. 4:00, Choral Evensong. Solemn Procession. Gounod's Anthem, "O DIVINE REDEEMER."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rector) ..... 11 A. M. Evensong, (Mr. Burgess) ..... 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.—Regular Services at 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. RAYMOND C. KNOX, Chaplain.

EGLISE SAINT ESPRIT, 45-47 East 27th St.—Divine Service Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (the Rector); 8 (Rev. S. L. Tyson).

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 8th Av. and 127th St. Services 8, 9:30, 10:30, 11, and 8 P. M. Rector, Dr. VAN DE WATER, preaches at 11 A. M. Curate, Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT, at 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. 4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 10th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. J. V. Chalmers.)

St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, the Rector.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th and Stuyvesant Sts., near 2d Av. Rev. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Mr. Guthrie's subject: "Shall There Be a Chosen People?"

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. Rev. William T. Walsh. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149 St., nr. Amst. Av. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Things That Happen by the Way." 8 P. M.—"Architects of Fortune."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Paul's New Earth." 8 P. M.—"The War and Prayers for the Dead." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject, "Taking Things Up Again." Special Music. Song Cycle, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," McDermid.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. George G. Dowey of Philadelphia, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science.) 144 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL.B., Leader. Sundays 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and 8 P. M., W. J. Colville, speaker. Morning subject, "Living the Practice of the Presence of God." Psychic Demonstrations afternoon and evening. Also Monday and Thursday evenings.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., reading and interpretation of W. B. Yeat's "Hour Glass" by W. T. Simpson.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday Eve., 8:15. "The Occult Side of Humanity"—B. B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WILLIAM LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister, will preach. Subject: "THE HOPE OF THIS WORLD." Services 11 A. M. First meeting of the Autumn. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—Service of Installation of Rev. HARVEY DEE BROWN, Associate Minister. Brief addresses by Lewis G. Wilson, Boston; J. Burnet Nash, John R. Shillady, and the minister, Mr. Holmes. Inaugural sermon by MR. BROWN. Subject: "THE SOCIAL GOSPEL." 8:15 P. M.—Messiah Forum. HON. WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER, late Ambassador to Spain. Subject: "MR. HUGHES AND REPUBLICANISM."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Services at 11. Corner 121st St. "THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION TODAY." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "THE WORLD'S NEED OF SALVATION."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 355 W. 152d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service at 8 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23D ST. Sun. 4. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, "Common Sense in Prison Management."

OTHER SERVICES.

CADMAN. "Life on the Mexican Border—Camp Life." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

KATHERINE CLEMENTS LINCOLN, Arcade, 66th - Broadway. — Spiritual services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 2 P. M. Hall 419.

DOYERS STREET, 5-7, The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, Great Gospel Service, Nightly 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. OUR ANNUAL MISSIONARY CONVENTION. CHRISTIAN & MISSIONARY ALLIANCE. Preaching 10 A. M. by Rev. A. B. Simpson, President, followed by annual missionary offerings. 3 P. M., addresses by missionaries from China, India, and Central Africa. 8 P. M., preaching by S. D. Gordon, author of "Quiet Talks," &c. Monday services, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., with addresses by the Rescue Mission Workers of New York and vicinity.

HEBREW-CHRISTIAN SERVICES, Rev. B. ANGEL, Pastor.—At 280 Rivington St. Saturday, 3 P. M.; 152 7th St. Sunday, 4 P. M. Jews and Christians welcome.

MR. JAMES PORTER MILLS, Aeolian Hall, (Room 1,015,) 11:30 P. M. Practical Talk on Knowledge, Abundance, and Health from their Spiritual Source. Open to all.

RESCUE MISSION DAY, Monday, Oct. 9, Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Av. Services at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Brief addresses—wonderful testimonies—good singing. S. D. Gordon, author of "Quiet Talks," will speak at the afternoon session.

"Russia in Prophecy: Which Will Win, Slav or Teuton?" An interesting lecture, Casino Thr., 39th and Broadway, Sun., 8 P. M. PROF. EVERSON, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 286 Central Park West. —Swami Bodhananda. "Immortality," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. LEYTON RICHARDS of Manchester, England, preaches at 11 A. M.—"Concerning the Writing of 50." 7:45 P. M., in Lecture Room.—"Conscription and Religious Liberty."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. "Brooklyn's Indebtedness to Its Physicians and Surgeons; A Memorial Service for Dr. John A. McCorkle." Evening, "What is the Matter With the United States; With an Outlook upon the Natural Advantages Making for the Greatness of our Country."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music.—11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, "Honoring the God in Man."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street. Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"Ye Are My Friends." Evening—"Personal Completeness." The quartet will sing selections from the compositions of Arthur Foote.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 4 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Haviland Lathrop, Service at 11.

'MOTHER' JONES SAYS SHE APPROVES RIOT

Has No Apology to Offer for Thursday's Outbreak, She Says in a Speech.

ADDRESSES 5,000 STRIKERS

Police Watch Her, but Let Her Scold All She Wants To—All-Night Cars Provoke Violence.

Those who expected still greater thrills yesterday from the infusion of the fighting personality of "Mother" Jones into the transit strike situation were disappointed.

"Mother" talked to reporters; she stirred 5,000 strikers to near-frenzy with one of her picturesque speeches; she furnished the police with her temporary street address here, and asserted her willingness to add the Tombs to her already long list of "jails I have known."

But the police, though they followed the Western woman's movements closely, showed no inclination to arrest her, and the strikers issued from the meeting at which she had harangued them, surveyed overwhelming details of police, and went home.

Police Commissioner Woods announced that a police matron who had attended a meeting of women on Thursday, which was followed by a riot, had reported that the speaker said nothing of an inflammatory nature. The report will be presented to a Magistrate.

With all the skill of a practiced orator, "Mother" Jones swayed the gathering of strikers in Harlem River Casino, talking for the most part in modulated tones, but sending her voice to a shrill scream when it suited her purposes. She described the police as "uniformed murderers," adding: "I'm not afraid of Police Commissioner Woods or God Almighty. We build the jails and we are not afraid to go into them. I'll raise as much hell in jail as I would out of it."

She threatened to organize an army of women in other States and bring them here to stop police outrages if New York women didn't stop them, and then denounced the newspapers for having taken the strike stories off the front pages.

"They say I started the riot. Well, I'm not going to say whether I did or not," she continued. "Anyway, I'm not going to make any apology. If the police are organized to shed our blood we are going to organize to shed the other side's blood.

"Tell the Mayor and your Councilmen and Police Commissioner that if they want to hang me, let them hang me, but when I am on the scaffold I'll cry 'Freedom for the working classes!' and when I meet God Almighty I'll have him damn them.

"The strikebreakers are rats; I'd know what to do if they came and took bread from my house."

Several men union leaders, addressed the meeting, blaming the police for the rioting and denying the traction heads' assertions of victory.

"Mother" Jones shook hands with a police captain as she emerged from the hall and admonished him: "Don't you dare hurt my boys."

"Organized labor has not yet learned the lesson of lining up its women," she said to reporters. "The plutocrats have learned it. They give their women suffrage, prohibition, and other fads to keep their minds busy. Labor must get its women thinking of getting bread and other necessities. Let the working women realize what they can do and they will join with the men, and industrial troubles will soon be over."

A committee of the Women's Trade Union League is preparing to open, at 1,548 Madison Avenue, a commissary store where food either will be sold to strikers at prices far below cost or will be furnished free to such as need it.

The restoration of all-night trolley service by the New York Railways Company, which operated fifty-eight cars after midnight yesterday, led to renewed violence. The police reported twenty-nine attacks on surface or elevated cars, in one of which strikers in an automobile stoned a 145th Street crosstown car, injuring one passenger.

The New York Railways Company again operated cars all night last night and the Union Railways Company in the Bronx ran cars after dark last evening for the first time. Heavy police protection was provided.

The Interborough announced more record crowds on underground and overhead trains and it, with the New York Railways Company, prepared to abandon the Hotel Belmont strike headquarters.

After pleading guilty to making threats, Oscar Wallace and John J. Sheeran were sent yesterday to the workhouse for thirty days for throwing stones, instead of being held for plotting to murder Theodore P. Shonts and Frank Hedley of the Interborough, as detectives said they had, in the first excitement of their capture.

Several women accused of strike disorder during the riot of Thursday were held for the Grand Jury yesterday.

HEARING ON 7-DAY WEEK.

Industrial Commission Takes Up Lackawanna Steel Application.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6.—A preliminary hearing on the Lackawanna Steel Company's application for permission to allow employes to work seven days a week was held by the State Industrial Commission here today. The application, which is to abrogate the one-day-of-rest-in-seven clause of the labor law so far as it relates to the steel company's plant, was filed several weeks ago, and meantime the inspectors of the commission have been making inquiries in Pennsylvania and other States where the law's restrictions are not so severe as here.

Mr. Babcock, counsel for the steel company, described the conditions at the steel company's works, and contended that the company could not compete with companies in other States where the laws are more liberal.

Nellie Schwartz and others representing uplift societies and labor organizations were present to oppose the application. The arguments which were made were more explanatory than otherwise. Mr. Babcock asked that the hearing be held in Buffalo, where the company's plant is situated and the employes live. This, he argued, would give opponents as well as the commissioners an opportunity to visit the works.

It was decided that the hearing be adjourned to Buffalo, Oct. 19 and 20, and that if the opponents are not satisfied with the hearing, a further one will be held in New York. On Oct. 20 the commission and the opponents of the application are to go through the plant to judge for themselves as to the justness of the request.

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GIRL CLERK BALKS TWO ARMED BANDITS

Though Threatened with Pistols, She Runs from Her Office to Summon Help.

SAVES $5,500 FOR HER FIRM

Thieves Flee to Waiting Auto and Escape After Quick-Witted Postman Blows a Police Whistle.

A woman frustrated the attempt of two armed men to get possession of $5,500 yesterday afternoon in the office of the Lincoln Brothers' cigar factory, at 408 Broome Street. Both of the bandits escaped after holding up a member of the firm and three girls. One of the thieves fled in an auto, aided by two confederates, who held the car a block away in Spring Street with the motor running while the attempt at robbery was in progress.

The Cigar firm occupies the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors in the building at the northeast corner of Broome and Greene Streets. Its business offices are on the second floor and are reached by a stairway from Broome Street, and by an elevator on the Greene Street side which connects with the shipping department in the rear of the long floor. Miss Hannah Kaplan, the bookkeeper, and two girls were putting bank notes in envelopes for the payroll when they were startled by two men armed with revolvers who ordered them to hand over the money.

The two thieves stood at the cashier's window in the seven-foot heavy oak partition which surrounds the private offices of the firm and divides them from the entrance hall leading from the Broome street stairs. Edgar A. Lincoln, who could not be seen by the robbers when they entered, stepped from behind his desk and sat himself between Miss Kaplan and the thieves, while the other two girls slipped from their desks to the floor and crawled out of range of the revolvers.

Then the bookkeeper fled to the inner office of Lincoln A. Lincoln and warned him of the holdup. He ran from the rear exit of his office to the shipping department, where four men and three girls were at work, and with the shipping clerk, Irving Spangler, hurried to the Greene street exit, looking for a policeman.

A letter carrier from the Holland street office, who was passing, blew his police whistle for help. Edgar Lincoln said that when the first blast of the whistle was heard in the office one of the bandits threatened him with a revolver while the other gunman went toward the door in the partition, evidently determined to get the money himself. But when the whistle was heard again, the thieves turned and ran down the Broome street stairs.

Lincoln A. Lincoln and the shipping clerk and the carrier met them at the street door, but had to stand aside as the robbers threatened them with their pistols. Both thieves ran to Spring Street, where one jumped in an auto with two men, who started the car westward. The other robber had disappeared when the pursuers got to the corner. The auto bore a Pennsylvania license and number. This, the police said, was probably fictitious.

"Before the attempted robbery a man who said he was a disabled veteran of the Spanish-American war, entered the office and asked my brother for help," said Lincoln Lincoln. "The ex-soldier showed a typewritten statement to my brother, which set forth that the holder of it was a mute, as the result of injuries suffered in the war. My brother gave him ten cents. This man was one of the gunmen."

KILLED IN AUTO COLLISION.

One Dead, Five Others Hurt After Cars Crash on Staten Island.

In a collision between two automobiles at Columbus Avenue and Richmond Road, Grassmere, Staten Island, late last night John L. Lig